oliver Johnson, General Agent: ttances are to be made, and all letters d relating to the pecuniary concerns of the

Teams. -\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance; All letters and communications must be ross

the direction and supervision of a Commit-ating of the following gentlemen: Francis charge of the Release W. Bassett.

VOL. IX.

by the members ky Commission-is, calls it kiss-iklin's day only is slavery refines

the beliman and for the office. her because she God bless you, man for a king r ply induced the and, on a show cted. — Worcester

ERFUMERY. ail Store, sign of Hille street, two

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LAVE CASE.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

From the Savannah Georgian.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

was kindled on that aim has spread its far and wide, and has extinguished, per-the flaxen bonds that hitherto tied up to able and the good of both political par-are now found working together, shoul-r, for the noble purpose of exalting their

supporting that Government which has ged its deadty hostility to the schemes of not a few of that body known as the

party, have patriotically determined to udices to the winds, and have declared

regularies to the winds, and have care-on to support the claims of the present in-the Presidential chair, in preference to any it more before the people! Why have they They who apposed his election, and there if the State on Judge White! Simply,

ave tried him, and found THAT HE They were deceived in him. They favorable to the designs of those who

e was havorable to the designs of those who life with our domestic institutions, and car-l sword into our peaceful land. They have their error, and, like honest men, have Now we, who supported his election, with

ss which a consciousness of right will

refere, bound to oppose him. Had same sentiments, we should also been found opposing, instead of supporting his now, when the battle has long been over, when

do not take any credit to ourselves for

We only did our duty as citizens—as frec-the contrary, we freely admit that many of

ants were influenced by the most patriotic their opposition to Mr. Van Buren. They him inimical to the South-and as

the trumpet that sounded a retreat, has away—when the forces of both sides are

oly beneficial to the demagogue-the po

and highly injurious to our country !

and must yield to the majority. What Georgia be, with all her great resources, if

eorgia be, with all her great resources, it y united? What State in the South has that are superior to hers? None, surely her sons, then, matricides—would they r mother? No! they will rally round and They will work for her, and make her at happy. But she requires the aid of all

the present hour—she demands all the nated to accomplish it. She does not want them to be destroying, while the other half —nor one half to been, while the other is No. She wishes them to remember that

re all her children—that what is good for one is or the rest. Will they say her may? We hope

en of Chatham! to you we look first, to step for-

the party of Georgia! Lay down all your faces, and meet each other as brothers. Your savannah requires your aid. She has been opel and trampled on—her just claims have been ed; and this has been done, it is said, because who people have been dismitted. You have talled genns amongst you—you have patriotism and not to your common country—but a want of the party of the

ish an uncontrolled party spirit, has prospects, and if persevered in, will ut-South Carolina is often referred to

party in that State, at this day. Nine

as party in that State, at this day. Mannety-nine, perhaps, out of a thousand, of that State, are supporters of the Adof that State, are supporters of the Adinch Van Buren, and will vote for his
flus is the true secret of their great unaswhy they are able to advance the interswhy they are able to Advance the inter-

a, in every State of the South and West

indeed, that on both sides of the question

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

strikes which have hitherto been opposed to
this State, are being materially changed
et. The course pursued by the Abolitionfree States, has shown the necessity of a
of interests against the common enemy,
the party lines have been removed altogethstates. South Carolina, for instance, has
ted all her prejudices on the altar of her
t carrificed them to the public welfare,
the was kindled on that altar has spread its
for and wide, and has extinguished, perfor and wide, and has extinguished, per-

nture to call in question the one or oppose the other. The violent opposition which the friends of cmancipa-tion had to encounter only inspired them with greater zeal and devotedness in the prosecution of their work of reform, and having truth, righteousness, humanity and all the best sympathics of our nature, on their side, energyises, abolitonists have never had to spend their and all the best sympathics of our nature, on their side,



BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1839.

Society and its auxiliaries, embracing men and women of almost all complexions, creeds, and parties, extending over a wide spread territory and requiring but one test of communion, there should be a great diversity of sentiment on many collateral questions, and on the degree of importance which should be attached to difference of importance which s

We had no idea that there was so much abolition

gers of the Maryland Col. Soc., would lead one to think. Abolitionists must be very effective in that state!

'Mr. Kennard, the agent for procuring emigrants, has been diligently engaged in the duties of his appointment, and has met during the year, with the same difficulties growing out of the opposition of Abolition, that were mentioned in the last annual report. The steps of the agent are tracked from door to door of the colored people. Wherever he has made a favourable impression, every thing is done to efface it. Deliberate misrepresentation and the grossest calumnies are unscrupulously uttered, and often with unfortunate effect. It would have been supposed, that Maryland, one of the slave-holding states, would have been free from Abolition. So it is from any open and public proclamation of the doctrines of the seet; but covertly and insidiously, so far as Colonization is concerned, Abolition works its mischiefs in Maryland as well as elsewhere. The agent reports to the Board facts, which fully support these assertions, and he states, the longer before the salling of an expedition an individual declares his intention to emigrate, the more uncertainty there is about his going, because the Abolitionists, marking the movements of the agent, have a longer time to labor to counteract them. The difficulties in the way of the Board are thus increased considerably; for instance, in preparing the fall expedition, the agent had on his book the names of one hundred emigrants, as many as it was desirable to send out, every one of whom was considered certain to go—and the quota being full, applications from Dorchester county were discouraged and put off until the spring. When the agent, have a longer time to labor to counteract them. The difficulties in the way of the Board are thus increased considerably; for instance, in preparing the fall expedition, the agent had on his book the names of one hundred emigrants, as many as it was desirable to send out, every one of whom was considered extrain to go—and the quota bein

From Stephen's Incidents of Travel.

Jamaica. A friend who has just returned from a officers in the Greek army and the Sultan's.

The serfs in Russia differ from slaves with us in the important particular that they belong to the soil, and cannot be sold except with the estate; they may change masters, but cannot be torn from their connexions or their birth-place. One sixth of the whole peasantry of Russia, amounting to six or seven millions, belong to the Crown, inhabit the imperial demesne, and pay an annual tax. In particular districts, many have been enfranchised and become burghers and merchants; and the liberal and enlightened policy of the present emperor is diffusing a more general system of mellioration among these subjects of his vast empire. The rest of the serfs belong to the nobles, and are the absonate property and subject to the absolute control of their masters, as much as the cattle on their estates. Some of the seigneurs possess from twenty to more than a hundred thousand; and their wealth depends upon the skill and management with which the labor of these serfs is employed. Sometimes, the seigneur sends the most intelligent to Petersburg or Moscow to learn some handicraft, and then employs them on his own estates, hires them out, or allows them to exercise

sentiment on many collateral questions, and on the degree of importance which should be attached to different measures in order to accomplish the same resultate overthrow of slavery.

Whilst one, believing that the system of southern slavery is mainly upheld by the support of northern churches, and therefore, that church action is the all important weapon to be wielded against it, may be zealously engaged in trying to close all the northern pulpits against the slaveholding minister, and to exclude the slaveholding professor from the northern communion tables, another equally confident that the ballot bax is the most effectual instrument for its about to remember the bond-men as bound with them.

In these diversities of views and corresponding action, there need be no contention among brethren—indeed there will be none, so long as we all keep in view the original conditions of our association, and are content that each should work in his own way to discharge his duty to the slave—so long as he does not by one ast nullify his other labors in his behalf—and so long as all strive to maintain that spirit of charity without which all our professions are but as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

Let us then strive to walk together in love; to lacultivate his estate to better advantage by hired labor; and I have no doubt a dozen Connecticut men would or yet a little longer, with the full assurance that if cultivate more ground than a hundred Russian serfs, we faint not we shall reap an abundant revard.

ROWLAND T. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

They have no interest in the soil, and the desolate and uncultivated wastes of Russia show the truth of the judicious reflection of Catherine 2d, that 'agriculture can never flourish in that nation where the husband man possesses no property.'

DR. CHANNING.

The editor of the Herald of Freedom, in an article

them to Baltimore, but fifty-three were firm in their purpose,—the others had changed their minds under the influence of Abolition doctrines. The agent reports instances, where persons have sold their property and prepared to emigrate, and have yet been prevented by the false statements made to them in the absence of the agent.

'The Board are advised and believe, that this state of things is changing for the better. The only way in which the mischiefs now complained of can be wholly and permanently abated, is by the friends of Colonization throughout the State taking the matter into hand, and with their eyes open to what is going forward, the very knowledge that the Abolitionists will have that they are watched, will paralyze their efforts. It is now easy for them to render useless the labours of a single individual, the agent of the society—their best efforts will be powerless to defeat the united and energetic action of the friends of the cause in Maryland.

'The doctrine which the Abolitionists spread among the colored people is, that by remaining in the State they will ultimately get what is termed 'their rights,' by which is meant, perfect social and political equality; and those who emigrate are stigmatized as recreants to the cause of their race. They are told that their right to the land they cultivate, is better than the owner's, for they have earned it by their labor on it. These and the like are opinions current among numbers of the colored population, and may be traced their source in the great fountain of Abolitionism.'

Abolitional color of the factors where the other source in the great fountain of Abolitionism.'

Abolitional color of the factors where the suppose all very sensible and intellectual, to dispose of abolitionists, in this way. It is very grand to have a benevically ungenteel, to be sure, to dispose of abolitionists, in this way. It is very grand to have a benevical color of the antistate of the antistate of the common that descend to mingle in the common the common the common that

STARTLING PREDICTION.

A writer in the N. Y. Evangelist, (the Rev Mr. Ches ter, we presume,) in noticing Dr. Channing's late About noon we passed the chateau and grounds of [Russian] seigneur f belonging to the chateau was a rige church standing in a conspicuous situation, with green dome, surmounted by the Greek Cross; and

a [Russian] seignour f belonging to the charean was a large church standing in a conspicuous situation, with a green doune, surmounted by the Greek Cross; and round it were the miserable and fithly habitations of his slaves. Entering the village, we saw a spectacle of wretchedness and misery setdom surpassed even on the banks of the Nile. The whole repuliation was gathered in the streets; in a state of absolute starvation. The miserable serfs had not raised enough to supply themselves with food, and men of all ages, half grown boys and little children were prowling in the streets; or sitting in the door-ways, ravenous with hunger, and waiting for the agent to come down from the chateau and distribute among them bread.

I had found in Russian many interesting subjects of comparison between that country and my own; but it was with deep humiliation I felt that the most odous [catter in that despotic government found a parallel in ours. At this day, with the exception of Russian some of the West India islands, and the republic of the U. States, every country in the civilized work are respond to the proud beast of the English common law, that the momenta slaves ests fort on the roll he is free. I respect the feelings of others and their vested rights, and would be the last to suffer those feelings or those rights to be waitonly violated; but I do not hesitate to say that abroad, slavery stands as a dark bot upon our national character. There it will not admit of any palliation; it stands in glaring contrast with the spirit of our free institutions; it belies our words and our hearts; and the American who would be most prompt to repel any eclaimny upon his country withers under this proposal, and writhes with mortification when he white serfs of the north of Europe and African board means at home. The Russian boof, generally wanting free deep land the difference of the reproduction were so strong, that I was insensibly compelled to abandon certain theories not uncommon among my country and the complete of the respons

AGENTS. MAINE-Feth Rogers, Bretter; Nathan Winslow, Portland. New Hampshike-N. P. Rogers, Phymouth; Willard Russel

New Handshille N. F. Augers, Physicalle, Willard Russel, Amherst.
Vermost — John Bemont, Woodstock.
Massachesstys — C. Whipple, Newburyport; Iraac Stearns, Mansfeld; Luther Boutell Geoton; B. F. Kewhall, Saugus; R. Wilder, Richaburg; M. King, W. Boylaton; J. Church, Spring-field; W. & S. B. Ives, Saien; Henry Hommond, Dudley; Daniel; G. Holmes, Lavetl; Jossiah V. Marshall, Davekeeter and virinity Richard C. French, Fall River; Wm. Henderson, Hanover; Wm. Carruthers, Amesionry Mills; Isaac Austin, Nuntucket; Elias Richard C. Wegmonth; Thos. J. Raker, Worterster; Wm. C. Stone, Water and T. Tauston; John Sniely News-Redford, Rivore Island Didd, Tauston; John Sniely News-Redford, Rivore Island — William Adams, Pastlucket; Elias Smith, Powredness.

Providence.

Connecticut—Geo. W. Benson, Brooklyn; Dr. E. D. Hudson, Wolcotlexille; S. S. Cowles, Hartford; Thos Kinne, Jr. Norvich, Akw Yonk—J. P. Bishop and Daniel Judson, Ulice; Henry Mott; Henry Willis; Chaites S. Morton, Albany; S. W. Benedit and Thomas Van Ramscher, N. Y. City; Samuel Dutton, Cazenorie; Janues C. Fuller Skancaties; John H. Barket Peru. PENNSTIVANIA—H. C. Howel, Filtsburg; W. H. Clarke, Alleghany; M. Preston, West Grove; Joneph Fulton, Jr. Swan; Thomas Pearl, Enterprise; T. Hombleton, Russereitle; B. Kent, Andrews et Bridge; Juhn Cox, Homorten; Rev. Chaires A. Boyd, Chue, C. K. Budgondi and Win M. Lebosse.

NO. 18.

Washington, April, 1839.

Fellow Citizens: In the National Intelligencers of 24th December 1838, 11th and 23d January, 14th March, and of this day, lists are contained of all the petitions presented by me to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the session of Congress recently concluded. The names, male and female, of the first signer of each petition, the place and State whence they came, the object prayed for, and the number of petitioners, are all included in the lists. The number of petitions amounting to 825, besides 16, received by no since the close of the session of Congress.

I received with many of the petitions letters from the persons by whom thoy were forwarded to me, expressing much anxiety to be informed whether they were duly received by me; whether they had been presented to the House, and what destiny attended them there. The impossibility of answering all or any considerable

With regard to the fate of the petitions, I deem it proper to say that they received very little attention from the House. By a general resolution of the 12th of December, all those relating in any manner to slavery were laid on the table, without being read, printed, or referred. This resolution, adopted at the last four

all free government it has ever been considered a vital part, and the last and heaviest charge in the Declaration of Independence against the King of Great Britain was, that the repeated petitions of the people of the colonies for redress had been answered only by repeated

annihilates, to the extent of its operation, not only the right of petition but the freedom of speech in the House, and by direct consequence the freedom of the press. At the recent session of Congress, the resolution to

ment of limited powers; AND that, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy'—a compound proposition—the first part of which was a truism, without bearing at all upon the anti-slavery petitions; and the second a mere nullity, since it is not competent for the House of Representatives, by any resolution, to determine what is, or is not, within the jurisdiction of Congress. A proposition, too, perfectly nugatory, inasmuch as not one of the anti-slavery petitions had asked Congress to exercise jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in any of the States.

er, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their

limits.

There is, in this proposition, a remarkable slide from logic into rhetoric—what the writers upon the Belles Lettres call a euphemism—a soft name for a harsh thing. It speaks of petitions 'against the removal of slaves from one State to another.' There never has been such a petition presented to either House of Congress. The petitions are against the SLAVE-TRADE between the States. It is not the semonal but the trade—the presented.

one State to another, when in fact the petitions were against nothing but the SLAVE-TRADE?

With regard to the averment that these petitions are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus indirectly to destroy, the institution of slavery, to test its validity, suppose that, instead of abolition peti-tions, you say that the Declaration of Independence, or the act of Congress making the African slave-trade pi-racy, is a part of a plan of operations set on foot to af-fect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits. It would certainly be as true of the Declaration of Iudependence or the Slave-Trade Piracy Act as it can be of abolition petitions. The tenth article of our last treaty of peace with Great Britain is in these words: 'Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and where as both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desira-The TRAFFIC IN SLAVES-not the African slave-trade.

This article is a part of the supreme law of the land. It pledges the United States to use their best endeavors to promote its entire abolition. If petitions for its abolition between the States are part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect, and thus indirectly destroy, the institution of slavery within the limits of the sever

Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it can-not do directly; a position too absurd for serious refu-tation. The second part of it is, And that the agita-tion of the subject of slavery in the District of Colum-bia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the sev-eral States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into this Confederace.

have, by the Constitution, no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But the Northern men with southern principles were not yet quite prepared for that; and so, by laying down as an axiom that Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly, and coupling with it an averment that 'the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith,' the strainers at the gnat were f the public faith,' the strainers at the gnat were

the olive branch of peace. Internal nagled our beloved country long enough.
of all parties carry that branch abroad,
benign influence through all the land.

ABOLITIONISM. is since, we saw in the 'Pennsylvania abolition organ of Pennsylvania, a letter leigh, detailing his attempt to deliver abin Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and signal rebuke he there met with from the cit-which a certain person, who endeavored to a his incendary designs, got astride of a rail of tunher, and the lecturer was obliged to deek some more congenial form in which to last Wilkesbarre papers we see that a large

y respectable public meeting was held, which be following among other resolutions. (vel. That in the opinion of this meeting the im of the present day is repugnat to the welcountry—destructive of the principles of the fovernment, and should be opposed in a firm me manner by every honest man in commu-

all will use our influence to prevent others ding, on the ground that the doctrines pro-are of pernicious tendency and ought not to

That when a man comes into a commupeople from their allegiance to their tach doctrines which are of dangerous tendency—to encourage sedition, an-war and bloodshed, it becomes the duty patrois and good citizens to restrain him; twe andeatly desire a state of unbroken order in society and are ready at all times preserve them and to support the supremalaws, we cannot condemn those of our fellow who, have a preserve the supremalaws. having endeavored to dissuade such a his mischievous practices, used so much only so much, as was necessary to restrain

ared. That we have learned with regret that tunent has been preferred and found against a of respeciable citizens of the borough of barrier, for restraining an itinerant lecturer on and here. and his disciples, from insulting and our ng-bings of community on a recent occasion in gh; but having been called upon to answer to the country, we exhort them to submit itizens, and throw themselves on a jury of tymen, nothing doubting that their motives dicated and their conduct justified by an im-

sligent jury.'
Sing extract from the same paper it will prosecution above mentioned was very bandoned. We trust the prosecutor has been a better citizen, and no more 'to itana, anarchy, civil near and bloodshed.' Indictment for riot was preferred and altriday last, against 24 of our citizens as alders and abouter of the transactions of

s, adders and abetters of the transactions on and 12th of March in this borough. On Satwent voluntarily before the court, and enterdually into their recognizance to appear and al. On Monday afternoon, the prosecutor, at tainon of a number of respectable citizens, deappear, and the prosecuting Attorney, with

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OU! COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY. We beg the attention of the intelligent electors of the 21st Senatorial District, to the following 'lucid' and happy reply of Mr. Zelotes Long, to the questions of the Anti-Slavery Committee. Mr. Long was the loco-foce candidate for Senator in the above mentioned District, and the questions propounded to him were—1st, 'Are you in favor of the passage of resolutions requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? 2d. Are you in favor of repeal-

was and still are sick—and in relation to your 1st question I am prepared to go the whole length provided I was fully convinced that Congress had not by their action in the Government of the District of College and property rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all the citizens of the Confederacy in order that a seat for the federal Government subject to the exclusive control of Congress might be granted to it perhaps could not at this period aboutsh slavery in said District without a violation of the public faith, (at any rate there appears to be different views on the subject)

Your second question as it regards the repealing all laws making a distinction among our citizens on account of color I should not at present consent to do in any capacity whatever

any capacity whatever
Yours respectfully,
Zelotes Long. We consider Mr. Long's reply, especially to the first interrogatory, first rate; and would recommend it as a model for all political candidates, whether Whig or

therrogatory, first rate; and would recommend it as a model for all political candidates, whether Whig or 'Tory,' who may hereafter be interrogated by the abolitionists.'—Jour. of Commerce.

The conditionists of their forefathers or the dogmas of their spiritual guides; without ever being at the pains to dittionists.'—Jour. of Commerce. ANTI-SLAVERY.

scripture and the sure teachings of the Holy Spirit.

Another improvement of the age, for which we are most devoted abolitionists in the country. 3

a, it every state of the South and west, of cares not for men. He goes for meas-who formerly opposed the Administraty thought it was wrong, are bound now they think it is right. We love consishing high given by the would never wish it in error alone. Truth and justice are so from sistency, and a truly honest man approximate one. When the doctrine of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION Was When the doctrine of Immediate Emancipation was first proposed by William Lloyd Garrison, as the only available remedy for slavery, it was sneered at by the leaders in church and state, as the merest phantom of a disordered imagination. Men, the most conspicuous for their exertions in the moral enterprises of that period.

Another improvement of the age, for which we are independent to the discussions on moral subjects which have been carried on for the last few years, and especially to the discussion of human rights, it, the disposition to carry principles out to their legitimate results. Honest men are no longer satisfied to acknowledge in for their exertions in the moral enterprises of that peri-

Anti-Stavery Societies began to be formed; but not many of the rich and honorable believed: and the enterprize was more an object of contempt and ridicule than of envy. None but the fanatics themselves esteemed it honorable; and neither ecclesiasties nor politicians thought of making it subservient to their schemes of popularity or power. But a change at length came over the aspect of things. The Colonization Society, which had for several years pomorphism.

inicians thought of making it subservient to their schemes of popularity or power. But a change at length came over the aspect of things. The Colonization Society, which had for several years monopolized all the northern sympathy for the slave, and by its syren songs had lufled the nation to death-like slumber, on the subject of emancipation, was now stripped of its mask and shown to be worse than useless as a means of removing slavery.

The public mind of Great Britain was aroused in favor of I humediate Emancipation, and the great problem was demonstrated on the 'black-board' of the West Indies, to the entire satisfaction of all candid inquirers, and the truth of the doctrines of abolition and the duty of all to unite in the enterprize were so apparent, that none but the ignorant or wicked would venture to call in question the one or oppose the other. The violent opposition which the friends of emancipa-

and all the best sympathies of our nature, on their side, they succeeded rapidly in gaining converts to their doctrine; and the anti-slavery reform progressed with a rapidity greatly beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine, and far surpassing any moral enterprize that had ever solicited the attention of American benevolence.

Abolitionists were no longer regarded as unworthy of notice; the opposition that had assailed them, and which was proof that their growing strength was dreaded, was now turned into flattery; and their scheme, which so lately had been ridicaled as visionationists have which so lately had been ridicaled as visionationists have been the means of bringing some into our ranks, whose subsequent conduct has manifested that their motives were far different from those which had been the means of bringing some into our ranks, whose subsequent conduct has manifested that their motives were far different from those which actually the proposes.

This change in the public feeling towards the abolitionists have been the means of bringing some into our ranks, whose subsequent conduct has manifested that their motives were far different from those which actually the proposed of the United States mail; the right to petition; church action, and political action,—these and many obtained different degrees of attention, at different trong the most entire con-

the approbation of the court, entered a nolle prosequi, the defendants were discharged, and there the matter finally rests. We are sincerely rejoiced that the affair is over; and hope it may be long before our community is again so seriously agitated as it has been for the last few weeks.'—Keystone.

MAINE AND NEW JERSEY.—ABOLITIONISM IN MAINE.—A few weeks since there was read in the Maine House of Representatives, a Joint Report and Resolution Whilst the former were constantly in jealous anxiety.

Mainte and New Jersey.—Abolitionism is Mainte.—

Mainte and New Jersey.—Abolitionism is Mainte.—

A few weeks since there was read in the Maine House of Representatives, a Joint Report and Resolution from the Legislature of New Jersey, in which the antithorities of Maine were arrogantly called upon to deliver up to those of Georgia, certain citizens of Maine who are accused of having kidanpped slaves from Georgia. Our Augusta correspondent wrote us at the time to the effect that the interference of New Jersey, in this business was considered as an impertinent act, and said that it was not to be expected that the persons demanded would be given up. That there is little sympathy, however, with the abolition of slavery in the John the Companies of the Maine Legislature, will sufficiently appear by the following extract from our correspondent's letter:—

'The House refused to print the minority report of the committee to which were referred the petitions for measures to instruct our delegation to go for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. which was favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. It gave rise to some angry debate. The South have evidence in the vote that Maine has no disposition to disturb her domestic institutions. Eloquent speeches against the report were made by Messys. French, of Nobleboro, and Paine, of Sanford, and in its favor by Mr. Appleton, of Portland.'

We commend the above extract to the especial attention of our friends at the South. It is another proof, to be added to those which have already been given, of the determination of the democracy of the committent of the institutions of any other, on any pretence whatsoever. It particularly shows that the northern democracy will countenance no interference on the part of Congress with the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories.—Morning Post.

From the New Haven Herald.

A Literary Certosty. We beg the attention of the intelligent electors of the 21st Senatorial District, to the following 'f

and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions is to procure the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? 2d. Are you in favor of repealing all laws making distinction among our citizens on account of color? To these interrogatories, the would-be Senator Long returned the following answer:

Gentlemes:—I would inform you that your epistle was received March 11th day, A. D 1839, bearing date at Vernon the 14th instant, I would inform you the reason of my not answering it before my family was and still are sick—and in relation to your 1st question I am prepared to go the whole length provided I was fully convinced that Congress had not by their action in the Government of the District of Columbia for the protection of liberty and property rights

omed caves of ocean bear.'

A multitude of men and women of respectable talents, and some of superior minds, have by this means been raised up and trained for moral warfare, who would otherwise have continued to pursue the smooth and even tenor of their way, content to take for truth The free and unreserved investigation of the question THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE:

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE:

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE:

THE BISTORY, EFFECTS AND PRESENT POSITION.

The following remarks are so excellent in themselves, and so well-timed, that they cannot fail to gratify all the true and single-hearted friends of the antislavery enterprise in all parts of the country. They form a large portion of the 'Fifth Annual Report of the Anti-Slavery Society of Ferrisburgh (Vt.) and vicinity,' and are from the pen of one of the earliest and most devoted abolitionists in the country.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ENTERPRISE:

of slavery, and the irresistible conclusions to which such investigation has led, contrary to the time-honored theories of slaveholding divinity, and in opposition to the publicly avowed sentiment of a large proportion of those classes whose opinions had long been regarded as law and their judgment as infallible, have necessarily induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as one of the most auspicious signs of the time-honored theories of slaveholding divinity, and in opposition to the publicly avowed sentiment of a large proportion of those classes whose opinions had long been regarded as law and their judgment as infallible, have necessarily induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as one of the most auspicious signs of the times, that the public induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as one of the most auspicious signs of the times, that the public induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as one of the most auspicious signs of the times, that the public induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as law and their judgment as infallible, have necessarily induced a habit of independent inquiry on other subjects; and it may now be regarded as one of the most auspicious signs of the times, that the public subjects presented to its of slavery, and the irresistible conclusions to which

for their exertions in the moral enterprises of that period, seemed unwilling to risk their reputation, by giving it the smallest countenance. It was long that the LIBERATOR, singly and alone, proclaimed this doctrine, and in thunder-tones assailed the system of slavery as the giant sin of this nation, and with arguments the most conclusive, demind the control of Independence, that fall men are created nation, and with arguments the most conclusive, demonstrated the duty, the safety, and the expediency of its entire and immediate abolition, and with appeals the most heart-moving, its Editor entrented the cooperation of the philanthropy of New-England in the great work to which he had solemnly devoted himself. At length light flashed upon the minds of a few benevolent individuals, who found, to their surprise, that the more the new doctrine was examined, the more its truth was confirmed, and the more clearly were they convinced of their duty to embrace it and carry it forward.

Anti-Slavery Societies began to be formed; but not many of the rich and honorable believed: and the en-

Indeed, they constitute the elements of all rational berty. Unlike the apostles of some other great moral

Let us then strive to walk together in love; to la-

ABOLITION IN SLAVE STATES.

ntiment in Maryland, as the following statements ade in the last annual report of the Board of Manaers of the Maryland Col. Soc., would lead one to think. bolitionists must be very effective in that state!

SLAVERY IN RUSSIA.

Erie, Erie Co.
Onto-C K, Bushnell and Wm. M Johnson, Cincinnell; Wm. Hills, Oberlin; James Austin, Maribarangh; Lot Holmes, Columbiana; N. Miller, Jr. Standyrille; Joseph A. Dugdale, South Charlestone.

ISAAC KNAPP, PRINTER.

Letter from John Q. Adams to

the Citizens of the U. States,

Whose Petitions, Memorials, and Remonstrances have been entrusted to him, to be presented to the House of Represen-tatives of the United States at the Third Session of the 25th Congress. WASHINGTON, April, 1839.

The impossibility of answering all or any considerable portion of those letters has been my principal motive for making out those lists and causing them to be pub-

successive sessions of Congress, has introduced an ha successive sessions of Congress, has introduced an habitual disregard or neglect of all petitions, which has extended to the resolutions of the State Legislatures. The right of petition for any object not agreeable to the ruling majority in the House must be considered as suspended; and should the resolutions to lay on the table motions to receive petitions, (the form of rejection adopted by the Senate.) or to receive and lay them on the table without reading or considering them, be adopted as standing orders of the two Houses, it is manifest that the right of petition itself will be more effectively abridged than it possibly could be by any law

manifest that the right of petition itself will be more effectively abridged than it possibly could be by any law of Congress, and that the first article amendatory to the Constitution of the United States would be, so far as regards the right, as completely nullified as it could be by law, were the power to enact such law not expressly interdicted to Congress.

The right of petition is one of those granted by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God to man, and the exercise of which has never, under the most despotic Governments upon earth, been formally forbidden. Of all free government it has ever been considered a vital

The resolutions to lay all anti-slavery petitions on the resolutions to my all anti-stavery perimons on the table, without reading, printing, or debating, have usually been concerted out of the House, introduced by suspension of the rules, preceded by a speech from the introducer, closing with a motion for the Previous Question, which precludes not only all debate, but even all answer to the speech itself. This mode of proceeding articles to the extent of its operation, we call the

suppress all consideration of anti-slavery petitions was preceded by several others, containing a sort of syllogism in Baroco—beginning with a major proposition which it seems to have been supposed that no one would dare deny—'that this Government is a Government of limited powers; AND that, by the Constitution of the United States Converse to the property in the constitution.

of the States.

The second of these propositions was, 'That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one State to another.

States. It is not the removal, but the trade—the purchase and sale of the human chattel—between the States against which the petitions are pointed. And wherefore this glaring misrepresentation of the purport of the petitions? Why is it that petitions against the SLAVE-TRADE between the States are denominated petitions against the removal of slaves from one State to another? Why this slander upon the petitioners? Was it be burning blush of shame which dared not call the practice by its true name; or was it a magnanimous device to make the petitioners odious by representing them as petitioning against the removal of slaves from

al States, what is this article?

The next of these syllogistic resolutions is another curious compound, the first part of which is, 'That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it can-

which they entered into this Confederacy.'

The obvious purport of this resolution is to do that indirectly which its framers could not do directly. The direct proposition would have been that Congress have, by the Constitution, no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But the

brought to swallow the camel.

This resolution is, by its internal evidence, a Southern composition, to relieve the Northern men who were to vote for it from their scruples of conscience, straining at a direct averment that Congress have no right

to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the

to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories. But in its wary generalities, its looseness of phraseology, and its total want of precision, it brought them to an assertion far more comprehensively false than would have been the direct denial of the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District or the Territories.

If the first part of the resolution were true, the logical conclusion from it would be that Congress has not, and, a fortiori, that neither House of Congress has, the right to refuse to read or consider any petition which they have received; because that is indirectly to abridge the right of petition, which the first article of the amendments to the Constitution expressly forbids them to do directly. But if Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District or the Territories, how is it possible that the agitation of the subject of slavery, with whatever put, can be unconstitutional? Nor does the resolution even affirm it to be unconstitutional? Nor does the resolution even affirm it to be unconstitu-Nor does the resolution even affirm it to be unconstitu-tional. The agitation—by whom? by petitions? by Congress? by the press? You are left at a loss to con-jecture. The agitation—of what? of the subject of sla-very in the District or the Territories? of the subject, not of abolition, but of slavery—as a certain means and with a certain view—all this the resolution pronounces unconstitutional? No! but against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, &c. a breach of faith, &c. Why all this world of wandy circumlocution, but to evade the denial of the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and yet affirm that the agitation of the subject as means et affirm that the egitation of the subject as means and with a view to something else, is not unconstitu-tional, but against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution !

The fourth resolution is another pillar of the composite order, in two parts:
First. 'That the Constitution rests on the broad

First. That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy? Equality of what? The Constitution provides that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate; but Delaware, as a member of the Confederacy, has one member in the House of Representatives, and New-York, as a member of the Confederacy, has forty. Is this upon the broad principle of equality? In the election of President of the United States, Machigan, as a member of the Confederacy, has forty. ber of the Confederacy, has three votes, and Pennsyl-vania has therty. What sert of an equality is that? The Constitution rests on the broad principle of equal-ity among men as members of this Union; but if the framers of this resolution were to inquire, equality of what? they might be puzzled to find an answer in

e 'institutions of one portion of the States.'
Secondly. 'And that Congress, in the exercise of acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and

There are in the Constitution of the United States many things which all the States are expressly interdicted from doing; some in an anaqualified manner, others without the consent of Congress. Suppose one State or one portion of the States should have, or in the exercise of their sovereign powers should adopt, enstitutions directly in the face of these prohibitions; would Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, have no right to discriminate between these unconstitutional institutions and the constitutional insti-tutions of the other States, with a view to abolish the

Input no imaginary case. The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. Among the petitions presented by me and by others at the recent session of Congress, which were received, but, under the general order, neither read, printed, de-bated, nor considered, there were several from petitioners complainingsthat, by the operation of the peculiar institutions of one portion of the States, they had been not ently degrived of this constitutional right, but abused, insulted, and compelled to fly for their lives to escape from the peculiar institutions. Has Congress, in the exercise of its activowhedged powers, no right to discriminate between these institutions and those of other States, which scene to every citizen of the Union the enjoyment of this great constitutional right? This ession of Congress, which were received the enjoyment of this great constitutional right? This on is obviously another indirect attempt to de ny the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia and the Territories, without denying

it in form.

The lifth and crowning resolution of this suit, also in two parts, was:
1. 'Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the

part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution description of the Constitution of the Confederacy lation of the Constitution, destructive of the fundamen tal principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress.'

The looseness and inaccuracy of expression noticed

an e rosseness and raceuracy of expression noticed in the former resolutions is equally remarkable in this, which is the conclusion of the syllogism, the Q. E. D. of the demonstration—Resolved, therefore—an ergo as lucidly deduced from the premises as the argal of the grave-digger's crowner's quest law in Hamlet. So offendendo. For the real violation of the Constitution was the

presumption of the House in declaring, by resolution attempts which it supposes to be actually made on the artempts when it supposes to be actuary made on the part of Congress, violations of the Constitution. It is clear that if the House had any constitutional right to pass this resolution, their successors will have the same right to pass a resolution directly the reverse, affirming what these resolutions deny, and denying what All attempts on the part of Congress to do such and

ouch things 'are in violation of the Constitution,' necessarily implying that on the part of Congress such attempts are actually made, and assuming to declare, by resolution of one-branch of the Legislature, attempts imputed to the whole Congress. imputed to the whole Congress, unconstitutional. . And (the cream of all) 'that every petition, me

morial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relating, in any way or to any extent whatever, to slawery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without being debated,

This last half of the 5th resolution is the practical result of oppression and abridgment of the right of pe-tition, of the freedom of speech in the House of their Representatives, and of the press throughout the Union. All the rest being merely a winding staircase of pre-amble to argufy Congress out of the right to abolish slavery in the District and Territories without deny These resolutions were introduced by a motion to

suspend the rules of the House, which could be carried only by a majority of two-thirds of the members I invite your attention to the fact that thi majority was obtained, and that without it the resolu-tions could not have been offered. The vote to sus-pend the rules was 137 to 66, three votes more on the argative would have prevented the introduction of the They were introduced, preceded by a speech of about

They were introduced, preceded by a speech of about half as hour from the introducer, who closed it with a motion for the previous question. Not one word of discussion was allowed upon any one of the resolutions. The last three resolutions were divided, and separate questions taken upon the two members of each of them. They were all adopted; the practical or second member of the last resolution by a vote of 128 to 78, considerably short of two-thirds; and of 128 to 78, considerably short of two-thirds; and o those who voted against the resolution, seven had votr the suspension of the rules.

There runs through all the resolutions a vein of State right and Nullification doctrines, utterly stitutional, and betraying their Southern origin. The Government of the Union is, throughout, considered as if it were exclusively a confederacy; and the averment that the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, is just as true as if the House of Bepresentatives should resolve that regetation upon earth rests on the broad principle that the light of day is an emanation from the

The only part of the resolutions to which I could have given my assent was to the averment in the firs member of the first resolution, That this Govern is a Government of limited powers. That is and, if true of the whole Government, must be t and, if true of the whole Government, must be true of all its parts, and of course of the House of Representatives. Now, among the limited powers of the House, that of defining or declarate by resolution what are not the powers of the Government, is not included and the resolution is a suicide. It destroys atself. The second member of the same resolution con-tains a misrepresentation injurious to the non-slave-holding States, and an averment altogether unfounded. It says that by the Constitution, Congress has no in risdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States—an expression which implies that the distitution exists in expression which implies that the distitution exists in expression which implies that the distitution of slavery, in the States—and expression over the institution of slavery in the slaveholding States. The institution of slavery in the slaveholding States. The institution of slavery is protected by the slave-representation in the House of Representatives, by the article in the Constitution which binds the United States to protect each State, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against consistic violence; by the article which stipulates for the delivery up of all fugitive persons held to labor; by the act of Congress of the 12th February, 1793, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters; by all the negotiations with Great Britain for indemnity to the risdiction whatever over the institution of slaver negotiations with Great Britain for indemnity to the owners of slaves carried away during and at the close of the late war; and even now by negotiations with Great Britain for indemnity to the slave-traders of the Comet, Encomium, and Enterprize. What is it but jurisdiction over the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, that authorizes a claim of indemnity ons with Great Britain for inden

to slave-traders for the liberation of their slaves, from a Government with which the United States are bound by treaty to use their best endeavors to promote so desirable an object as the total abolition of the traffic in slaves, because it is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice?

I voted against this resolution with only five other members of the House; one hundred and ninety-eight members of the House voted for it. Had five minutes of discussion upon it been allowed, it is impossible that it should have been adopted.

The previous question is a weapon always in the power of a majority to use as an expedient for smothering debate. It is justifiable, after a proposition base been thoroughly debated, and the minority manifest a disposition to prevent the decision, by speaking against time; but the application of it to a new unconsidered proposition is a total suppression of the freedom of speech, and takes from the assembly where it is practised, all pretension of being a deliberative body.

All the resolutions were voted for by many members, who, if discussion had been allowed, would have voted against them. I voted against them all, and, immediately after the last of them had passed, asked leave to offer, as my justification, the following resolution: 'Resolved, That the powers of Congress being conferred by the Constitution of the United States, no resolution of this House can add to or deduct from them.' But the House adjourned without receiving my resolution. The next morning I asked a suspension of the rules for leave to offer the same resolution, which was refused by a vote of 75 to 124. But on the rules to enable me to offer the resolution, I did offer it, and it was adopted without a word of opposition from any quarter; and there it stands on the journal of the House, a government of the fullity of all the resolutions, of the fullity of all the resolution, I did offer it, and it was adopted without a word of opposition from any quarter; and there it stands on the journal of the

tions, or papers relating in any manner to stavety this abolition, shall be faid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or acted upon by the House, has been adopted at four successive sessions of Congress. It has during that time indirectly abridged the right of petition, and sappressed the freedom of speech in the House, and the freedom of the press throughout the Union, upon all subjects relating to slavery or its abolition. This resolution has always been adopted without deliberation, by the application of the previous question; no argument has ever been allowed against it; no reason has ever been allowed against it; no reason has ever been allowed against of them was then allowed, and that is my principal reason for thus freely commenting upon them in this letter to you.

But the right of petition, thus unceremoniously though indirectly abridged by the House of Representatives of the United States, has also become a subject of discussion in some of the State Legislatures, and constitution that the product of the state o eccasionally at popular meetings. Its extent and it thus become controverted points. The gag resolutions have been pointedly conden ed in reso pag resolutions have been pointedly condemned in resolutions of more than one State Legislature, and of many popular meetings. Multitudes of petitions to the House to rescind them have been presented to the House and laid on the table: many of them are among those which you have entrusted to me, and will be found on the lists in the National Intelligencer, to which I now refer you. In some instances have been made to justify the gag, and reasons been given elsewhere for the measure, which In some instances efforts een given elsewhere for the measure, which it has never been thought worth while to assign in the House tself: among these it has been said that in this repub-

isent: among these it has been said that in this repul-ican democracy, the People have the right to command, and therefore have no occasion to petition. The reply to this is, that the power to command is n the whole People or a majority of them, and can be xercised only in forms recognised or prescribed by aw; while the right of petition is an individual right, intended to the secured to every notion of the People ntended to be secured to every portion of the People in their capacity as subjects to the law. That this right is not only needed, but indispensable, in the estimation if needed, but indispensable, in the estimation ople, is signally proved by the fact, that the ion of the United States reported by the Conformal opinited an express recognition. It was signed by the names of all the persons who composed it, and might be received as from individuals; that it was the business of the House rather to find Constitution of the United States reported by the con-vention of 1787 having omitted an express recognition of this right, it became one of the most formidable objecons against the adoption of that instrument, and the

right of the recipit to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances; that its object is only to secure
the eployment and free exercise of an individual right;
but that when that right has been exercised, and the petitioner ceases
tion has been presented, the right of the petitioner ceases
and, that the Constitution having given to each House

But the author of the argument, apparently distrust-

the United States still more unfortunate for him, if is, that although the Constitution has most anxiously guarded the right of the people to petition against violation by law, requiring the concurrent action of both Honses of Congress, and the qualified assent of the United States, yet each House of Congress of the United States, yet each House of Congress of the United States, yet each House of Congress by its mere rules of proceedings has the arbitrary power, at its pleasure, to reduce this right of petition to a dead letter, by refusing even to receive it.

Now, it is an universal maxim, not only of reason.

and common sense, but of law, that the existence of a

he House receives the petition, but refuses to hear it, and this it has a right to do, if the argument be sound if he had noticed it before the presentation.

And tais it has a right to do, if the argument be sound that the right of the petitioner ceases from the moment when the petition is presented. In conceding that it is the duty of the House to hear, the author has surrendered at once his own argument and the justification of the gag resolutions.

There is in the same argument a resort to another principle of frequent application in judicial courts, but not altogether suitable to the question of right and wrong in the conduct of a legislative assembly. In admitting that the House may abuse its power in refusing to receive petitions, the argument avers that this abuse of power is a political and not a legal injury. That a petitioner has no action at law against a member of the House who votes against receiving his petition, and that it ought to have been and would have been in the another to have been and that the before the presentation.

Mr. Preston, who called for the yeas and nays on the question of reception, said that the memorial, in its mutilated state, was not that which had been transmited for the meeting, and could not be received as their voice. Mr. Webster read a protest against the meeting, and a letter stating that the pretended resolutions had not been developed to have been and what had noticed it been and to had noticed it been developed in the duty of the duty o House who votes against receiving his petition, and that his only remedy is the ballot box. This is a lawyer's arrangement, founded upon a maxim of English law, that the King can do no wrong. And this, the English lawyers tell you is founded upon another maxim, that

opinions are entitled to weight. That the opinions of children under ten years of age are or are not entitled to weight, depends upon the subject to which the opinions relate. The right of petition, as the argument observes, is a mere right to ask, which children are quite as competent to exercise as the hoary head. This objection to the signing of petitions by children belongs to the same school with that which holds it unbecoming in memen. It is not much in the spirit of thin who said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not. As for letting the names of children pass as of persons whose opinions are entitled to weight, if there has been any misrepresentation of the names of children as being the names of adults, it might deserve the charge of being fraudulent; but the right of petition depends in no sort whatever on the weight of the opinions of the petitioners. The right to ask, as the argument concedes, necessarily implies the duty to hear, and an ot only to hear, but to consider is as binding upon the House to reject the prayer of the petition. The right of the House to reject the prayer of the petition. The right of the noise to reject the prayer of the petition has never been contested, nor have of the petition has never been connected in the petition. of petition. The right of the House to reject the prayer of the petition has never been contested, nor have I were denied that the exercise of that right is discretionary; but it is not arbitrary. The refusal to receive a add, that in all the recent questions in the Senate upon petition is an arbitrary abridgement of the petitioner's right. A refusal to grant the prayer of a petition is the exercise of a discretionary and strictly constitutional power.

There is one point of view in which this recurrence to precedents in the British House of Commons as autoritional power.

resolutions, when I needed not a suspension of the rules to enable me to offer the resolution, I did offer it, and it was adopted without a word of opposition from any quarter; and there it stands on the journal of the House, a recorded demonstration of the futility of all the members of the House from the slaveholding States, with two or three exceptions, voted for the gag resolution—and those exceptions were of members who were for refusing-to receive all abolition or anti-slavery petitions. The members from the slaveholding States would have voted unanimously against receiving any such petitions—but the Northern confederates could not be brought to 'too the mark' at that stage. Their distinction was, that the constitutional and sacred duty of the House was to receive the petitions, but that the House was to receive the petitions, but that the House was under no sort of obligation to read or consider them. The acuteness of this distinction affords a good mensure, both moral and intellectual, of the principle which associated with it a resolution that Congress has no right to do indirectly that which it cannot do directly.

The resolution that all petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers relating in any manner to slavery or its abolition, shall be laid on the table without being read, printed, debated, or acted upon by the House, has been adopted at four successive sessions of Congress. It has during that time indirectly abridged the stable of the foreign of the stable of the foreign of the stable of the principle of the p

brought up,
'The House divided-veas 68, noes 218. 'So it passed in the negative.

The paper entitled Petition of sundry persons, &c. was the petition of the first Congress of 26th October, 1774, to the King—and which, by his command, Lord North had presented to the House of Commons.

Here is a precedent far more instructive than the whole cluster of those from April, 1694, to 1732, so shortly after the famous Declaration of Rights of 1983, to prove the practice of the British House of Commons of refusing to receive petitions.

Here was a refusal by a British House of Commons,

y a majority of 218 to 68, to receive a petition from the agents of the American colonies, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the petition from the American Congress to the King, which he had referred to the House.

Nothing can be more decisive to substantiate the

rooming can be more decisive to substantiate the practice of the British House of Commons. But is this an authority to be held up as an example to be followed by an American legislative assembly? On the question of the reception of this petition a violent debate arose. It was insisted by the Ministry that the Congress was an illegal body, and that petitions from the colonies could only be preciped through the colonies. nies could only be received through the colonial rements. What was the answer? governments. What was the answer?
That this Congress, however illegal to other purpo-

posed it, and might be received as from individuals; that it was the business of the House rather to find every plausible reason for receiving petitions than to ions against the adoption of that instrument, and the very first amendment to it, which was adopted, supplied feat omission.

It has been also said that the Constitution only prospite to the constitution only prospite to the constitution only prospite to the property of the property of

of Congress the power to determine the rules of its proceedings, it may, by virtue of that power, receive or reject all petitions at its pleasure.

But the author of the argument, apparently distrusting the authority of his precedents from the journal of the British House of Commons, has endeavored to the British House of Commons, has endeavored to strengthen them by a recent decision in the Senate of the United States still more unfortunate for him, if possible, than those drawn from beyond the seas.

The Senate of the United States, it seems, on the

Now, it is an universal maxim, not only or reason, and common sense, but of law, that the existence of a right carries necessarily with it every thing indispensable to its exercise and enjoyment. The right of perition would be a cruel and insulting mockery, if it did not exery with it the right of being heard, and the duty of the petitioned party to hear and consider—which is derived by the refusal to receive.

The author of the argument to which I now refer, appears conscious of its weakness; for, while he insists that the right of the petitioner ceases from the moment that his petition is presented, and that the House may refuse even to receive it, he explicitly admits that a right to ask, necessarily implies a duty in the House may refuse even to receive it, he explicitly admits that a right to ask, necessarily implies a duty in the House to hear. The argument seems to suppose that the hearing precedes the reception, which doubt less may be, but that is not the practice of the House; the House receives the petition, but refuses to hear it.

where there is no remedy there is no right. If a King of England commits murder, by this maxim he does no wrong, and violates no right. It is an abuse of power—a political and not a legal wrong.

As a set-off, 40 justify this abuse of power in the House, which is a political and not a legal injury, and for which the sufferer has no remedy but the ballot box, the author of the augument affirms that it is an abuse and a fraudulent abuse of the power to petition, to obtain the uames of hundreds of children under ten years of age, and to let them pass as persons whose opinions are entitled to weight. That the opinions of children under ten years of age are or are not entitled.

forming the major part of all those presented to the House, the members of the majority in the House extended the practice by separate motions to lay on the table every petition which they were pleased to considtable every petition which they were pleased to consider as affecting the same interests. During the time when the acquisition of Texas was a darling project of the Administration, hundreds and hundreds of petitions against that measure were thus laid on the table with-out allowing a word of discussion upon them. At the out allowing a word of discussion upon them. At the recent session of Congress all the petitions against it were laid on the table, because the formal application of that Republic to be annexed to the United States had been withdrawn, but still more because the ruling party in the House, still panning for that illegitimate union, would not interfere with the regular religious services. were unwilling to have the fact of their disspointment appear on the journals or documents of the House. All the petitions and resolutions of the State Legislatures, condemning the gag resolutions, and demanding that they should be rescinded, were disposed of in the voted in favor of it. same manner.

In the order of business originally prescribed by the

rules of the House of Representatives, the first business of the House every morning, after the reading of the journal, was the call by the Speaker on the members from all the States and Territories in succession for PETITIONS; and this may serve to show that, in the primiof the session, it was the business of every day; and, after that, the special business of the first day of the House's sitting in every week. Shortly after the introduction of these rules for laying on the table, unheard and unread, all anti-slavery petitions, a new rule was established, by which every alternate Monday was devoted to the presentation of resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions by members of the House, and thus the days for the resolutions to the resolutions of the resolutions of the resolutions the resolutions of the resolutions are resolutions and the resolutions that the days for the resolutions are resolutions and the resolutions are resolutions as the resolutions are resolutions and the resolutions are resolutions and the resolutions are resolutions are resolutions and the resolutions are resolutions are resolutions. upon every one of which, by the standing rules of the House, the States, should have been called for peti-day; and when that came, the rules of the House requiring the Speaker to call the States for petitions was suspended, and an order was passed authorizing was suspended, and an order was passed authorizing But remember you cannot exercise it over me. My the members to hand in their petitions at the Clerk's table, but of course no order of the House was taken upon any of them. On that day I did deliver at the Clerk's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon any of them. On the tay I did deliver at the Clerk's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon any of them. On the tay I did deliver at the Clerk's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon any of them. On the tay I deliver at the clerk's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon any of them. On the tay I deliver at the clerk's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon

es and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left of the previous day: Provided that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in

The alteration was by adding to the words ' beginconsin; and he proceeded till he came to the State and then the House adjourned. Four of he New England States were thus deprived of the ight of having any of the petitions of their people oresented, while those of all the rest of the Union were resented and received. They were put off for anothpresented and received. They were put off for another fortnight, and then, by a suspension of the rule, cut off from the right of having any of their petitions considered by the House, with a pattering permission to have them handed in at the Clerk's table, and entered upon the journals of the House. Nearly five hundered of your petitions, committed to my care, were thus disposed of, whether relating to slavery and the slavery and the slavery and the slavery and the start number, in the hands of members from the four regulard New England States, thered the same.

thority for refusal by either House of Congress to re-ceive petitions is so important that it calls not only for your profound attention, but for that of the whole Peo-titions, which could not be excluded either by the gen-

receive petitions is so important that it calls not only for your profound attention, but for that of the whole People of the Union.

It appears from these precedents that there is one subject of great and general interest, upon which it is the habitual though not universal practice of the House of Commons to refuse to receive petitions—and that subject is taxation.

It appears, also, that this standing order of the House of Commons, repeatedly resorted to by the refusal to receive the petitions of the colonies against the acts for taxing them, was one of the principal causes of the American Revolution.

But it appears further, that even in the House of Commons this practice is confined to the single subject of taxation, and to that only upon tax bills in the process of enactment. The remarks of Hatsell upon the practice, after citing all the precedents concerning it, are full of admonition to us.

'We learn (says he) from an examination of all these instances, that this practice has been connned, as it ought to be most strictly, to the refusing to refuse to receive such petitions only as object against a tax which is imposing for the current service of the year; and has not been applied to petitions which have been presented in a subsequent session, desiring a repeal or reconsideration of the taxes imposed in a former. Indeed, the House ought to be particularly cautious not to be over rigid in extending this rule beyond what the practice of their ancestors, in former times, can institute of the United States, and that of the whole peace of their ancestors, in former times, can institute of the United States, and that of the whole resorted to the united States, and that of the whole resorted to the interest the constitution of the United States, and that of the whole resorted to the interest the constitution of the United States, and that of the whole resorted to the united States, and that of the whole resorted to the state of the united States, and that of the whole resorted to the state of the united States,

has not been applied to petitions which have been presented in a subsequent essoin, desiring a repeal or reconsideration of the taxes imposed in a former. Indeed, the House ought to be particularly cautious not to be over rigid in extending this rule beyond what the practice of their ancestors, in former times, can justify them in. To receive, and hear, and consider the petitions of their fellow-subjects, when presented deently, and containing no matter intentionally offensive to the House, is a duty incumbent upon them antecedent to all rules and orders that may have been instituted for their own convenience; justice and the laws of their country demand it of them. Hatsell 3, 174.

Now if the precedents of the House of Commons are to be cited as authority for the practice of an American legislative assembly, especially for a purpose so odious as that of restricting the right of petition, the acknowledged limitation upon the rules of the British House must be still more authoritative in the land of republican freedom.

If the British precedents are of any authority whatever in this country, they only show that either House of Congress may retizes to receive petitions against the stamp act and the ten tax are authorities to either House of Congress for retixing to receive petitions, against the stamp act and the ten tax are authorities to either House of Congress for retixing to reverse the crief thouse of Congress for retixing to review petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade; they are much more authoritative to warrant the refusal to receive petitions against any tax bill which may at any time hereafter be introduced into Congress. Neither House of the British Parliament ever refusel to receive petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade; nor could they refuse to receive them without flying in the face of those principles so explicitly and so emphatically laid down in the above range from Hatsell. They received them by thousands, and after many and many a year of persecting re

and after many and many a year of persevering resistance against their prayer, they finally granted it to the full extent of their power, made the slave-trade piracy, and emancipated their slaves by millions.

Reflect upon the solemn caution in this passage of Hatsell to the British House of Commons against extending their rule for refusing to receive petitions. This is the faral and inevitable consequence of adopting any rule for refusing to receive or to hear or to consider petitions npon any one subject of great public interest. It is that which I have most earnestly pressed whenever I have been permitted, even incidentally, to remark in the House upon these proscriptive exclusions of abolition petitions. By this recurrence to the practice of the British House of Commons in refusing to receive petitions against tax bills as authority for refusing to receive petitions against tax bills as any thority for refusing to receive petitions of the control of the right of petition, and from the persecutions of abolition petitions. By this recurrence to the practice of the British House of Commons itself is receive petitions for the abolition of slavery, the rule is, in effect, extended to petitions upon every subject what ever. The rule in the House of Commons itself is restricted to the single subject of tax bills before the House. It is adduced as authority here, without any limitation.

Of the encroaching character of the rule we have already had melancholy experience. The rule being once settled, of refusing to hear a class of petitions, forming the major part of all those presented to the House, the members of the uniority in the House extending the major part of all those presented to the House, the members of the uniority in the House extending the major part of all those presented to the thouse, the members of the uniority in the House extending the major part of all those presented to the

COMMUNICATIONS.

AN APPEAL FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The following address was delivered to the pew-holders of the Universalist meeting-house in Watertown, assembled to reconsider a vote of the Society, 'granting would not interfere with the regular religious services.

GENTLEMEN :- Before you put the gag-law in force, and freedom of speech is forever denied in these walls before you lay the TYRANT'S HUGE PAW upon the throat of the Christian minister, and smother the breathings tive constitution and practice of the House, the first du-ty of the House, in the transaction of business, was the consideration of petitions. For the first thirty days of the session, it was the business of every day; and, after that, the special business of the first day of the House's sitting in every week. Shortly effect that

members of the House, and thus the days for the reception of petitions were reduced to two in every month;
and, at the recent session, even those days were so
reduced, by special motions to suspend the rules for
the reception of petitions, that of the first thirty days,
the reception of petitions, that of the first thirty days,
and I can labor. And infinitely would I prefer to go back to my father's farm,-yes, or even to dig in the thouse, there was but one single day upon which they ditch with the Irishman, to being reduced to the condi-were called, and that was Thursday, the 20th of De-cember, when I presented seventy-three petitions, the list of which was published in the National Intelli-gencer of the 24th of that month. That the only days ditch with the Irishman, to being reduced to the condifor yourselves. I ask no favors at your hands. I am a free man in thought, in word and in deed.

And if, as you say, 'the prosperity of this society depends upon my stay among you,' its friends will not take measures to drive me away, by denying me the rights of a freeman. The choice is for you to make. uary. That the only day after this upon which petitions were called for was the 4th of February, when I lifthe privilege of exercising TYRANICAL POWER OVER the had two hundred on hand to present, but the call of the States did not reach Massachusetts, and I was put off to the 18th of February, the next semi-monthly day, and when the tenne, the rules of the House reests of this society, you can exercise that power, provided you can find a subject base enough to submit to it,

other's table 415 petitions, several of which were upon under foot the freedom of speech, and like the Jews, subjects having no relation whatever with slavery or forbid the preaching of Christ's doctrine, in the sanctuary of God; (he came 'to break every yoke;') if you Intelligencer of the 14th of March; and on the last day of the session I delivered 72 more, which, with 16 received agent the least of the estation are in the Intelligence. will not allow certain sins to be preached against in telligencer of this day. The result is that of upwards of eight hundred and thirty petitions which I received in the course of the session, there were only three days upon which I was permitted to present any one of them. Another recent innovation upon the rules of the them;' of giving liberty to the captive, and letting the House, apparently founded upon the broad principle oppressed go free; of doing unto others as you would frequality among the members of this Confederacy, that they should do unto you; if you esteem this a produced at this session a result directly the reverse. greater privilege, than to have a religious society, The original rule of the House was in these words:

As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall eall for petitions from the members of each State, becaming with Maine; and if on any day the whole of able for the consequences. If you forsake the ground upon which the Universal-

from investigation; that moment you forsake me; that moment you forsake Universalism; your religion The alternion was by and to the words 'and the Territory of Wising with Maine' the words 'and the Territory of Wisonsin alternately.' This was apparently fair and imstartial between the States; but what was the result?
the 4th of February was the alternate day upon which
the Speaker commenced the call with the Territory of
the Speaker commenced the call with the Territory of
the speaker commenced the state of the State. the slave holder over the negroes of the South But, do you say, 'we do not wish to put the gag in

your mouth; we are willing that you should enjoy freedom of speech any where else but in this house !' And what does this mean? That you do not possess almighty power? That you do not hold the keys of ev-

our excluded New England States, shared the same the South. The same spirit that would enforce the gag-These are not the only consequences subversive of law here, wants but the power, to do it the world over; the right of petition which have flowed from the ex-clusion of slavery and the abolition of slavery from the consideration of the House. Besides the expedi-ent of laying on the table, by separate motions, all petitions having such indirect reference to those

those who will grant a minister the freedom of spec when they cannot prevent it.

No, gentlemen: this is not the spirit of in No, gentlement and the past of And so long as a content, no man nor body of men ecome dictator to my conscience. No man nor pany of men shall bar the desk, nor shut the pany of then some I am accustomed to preach, ver I am disposed to lift up my voice in conof any one, or of all sin. So long as I cont our minister, this house and this desk is th me to preach against sin. And as well might mand me to 'go out of town' to preach ag of profanity, or of slander, intemperance of as in this case to do it in reference to the ar very. I shall obey no such commands. I will very. I shall be brook dictation. I will not submit to be gazged though it rend this society into a thousand the this house be closed, from Sabbath to Sab stand here a monument of everlasting digra stand here a mondato you, I must discharge m faithfully to my God and my conscience. ove this church and society less, but became rinciple, and duty, and liberty more. And it's se broken in pieces, by extending to its makes freedom of speech and the rights of coa founded on oppression, on the usurpation of our est civil and religious rights, on a league with they of slavery, it will and must go down. Its fall is cena-And it may as well go down first as last.

But if fall it must, charge not the fall upon ne Charge it rather upon the enemies of free discussion apon those who desire to become my consciencing upon those who fear the influence of truth, lore data pon those with light, and have come here for the per ess rather than having make the parties of gagging this desk, and of trampling under for he freedom of speech. Charge it upon the spirit of oppression and into

charge it charge spirit that commanded the species in ance; the same spirit that commanded the species in Jerusalem not to teach in the name of Christ; that drove Paul from the cities of Greece; that compel the Puritans to forsake England; that hung the Qu he rurnians to country; stoned Murray in Boston murdered Lovejoy in the streets of Alton; and large with propriety add, the same spirit that gave utterage in the mob at Jerusalem, 'Crucify him! Crucify him!!' Yes, if your society falls, charge it not upon me, but upon those in your midst who cherish the st t of intolerance and oppression. I have said enough to show you that I have sport

an eternal opposition, not only to negro slavery, but a o to the slave-spirit at the North; to that spirit wh ould make a slave of me. And I leave of as I beg Before you gag the Christian minister, and comm him not to preach against sin, even at a separate le ure, to which you are at liberty to goer stay at home entreat you to pause and weigh well the effect of suc course. So vote, at this time, that in future year you will not regret the decision you are about to make WATERTOWN, April, 19th, 1839. JOHN ALLEN.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SO. CIETY.

The Middlesex County A. S. Society held its regula quarterly meeting, agreeably to public notice, in t Union Church, in Groton, Tuesday, April 23d, s: clock. The President called the meeting to order and the Rev. Mr. Brown addressed the throne of grae The following gentlemen were chosen a Business C ittee-Messrs. Garrison, Woodbary, Phelps, Bould and Johnson. The Committee reported a series resolutions, which were offered, discussed and adorn the following order:

1. Resolved, That, hereafter, the meetings of ociety, as a general rule, be held one day instead

2. Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprize ncomparably more to fear from the lukewarm imidity, and sectarian and party spirit of its pro-friends, than from the violence, misrepresentation nalignity of its avowed chemics.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment. Meeting on with prayer by Rev. Mr. Whitney. The aften was occupied with spirited and protracted rem from Messrs. St. Clair, Phillips, Phelps and Gar of Boston, upon the last resolution, which was up mously adopted. Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the

Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. A. Phelps. The following resolutions were repo by the business committee, and ably discussed by ous gentlemen :

3. Resolved, That the result of the late election this District, in the re-election of William Paru to Congress, is to be attributed mainly, if not to the letter of Levi Farwell, of Cambridge, ende Nathan Brooks as a good abolitionist, and a abolition electors of this District to give him frages, though deliberately refusing to answer spectful inquiries in regard to his opini ject; and that any such barter of hu much less can that traitorous letter, for est excuse for any voter who threw his ball

sistency for such to claim to be abolition

5. Resolved, That until the Church is
the abominations of slavery, it is hope any efficient action on the part of the verthrow of that great system of wickedness, An

6. Resolved, That any Church which deliber recognizes slaveholders as Christians, and retire into full fellowship those who make merchandar the image of God, is to be regarded as a synagoged Satan, and not as a church of Christ.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously ado

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock. Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Mr. B. tell. The business committee submitted the fallow esolutions, which, after being discussed by Mes Phillips, Garrison, Phelps, and others, were until mously adopted : 7. Resolved. That the laws of this Cor

egulating the rights of marriage by nal, unjust, and unchristian; that the epeal, made by certain honorable w ar, have our warmest approl year, have our warmest approba-in which their petitions were tree-vulgar and libellous Reports of tees on that subject, are a disg wealth; and that it is the duty the fall elections, to see that it Committees, and all who support appropriate rebuke at the ballot-terated of those laws one test. repeal of those laws one test for all catelection to the General Court.

8. Resolved, That the noble stand taken Bradburn, of Nantucket, on the floor of the court for the

ure, and the ability, eloquenc istinguished his advocacy of the distinguished his account of the latest approbation; that to him alone bof bringing down the rebuke of the Lest Report on the subject of color; a of the slave at the south, and the vice the latest reports of the slave at the south, and the vice the slave at the south, and the vice the slave at the south. at the North, we thank him.

9. Resolved, That we hope the electors
Braintree, and Worcester, will show, at tions, that 'the light of chivalry has not g

this ancient Commonwealth; and we in the name of humanity, as well as or State, not to suffer a Greenlencoln, again to disgrace the halls 10. Resolved, That the able Repu

on the atrocious and unconstitutional States, which throw into dungeons, a to perpetual slavery, the free colore Commonwealth, travelling at the Soul commonwealth, travelling at the Souniegetic efforts to throw over such the skield monwealth's protection, deserve the way of every lover of liberty and the Union view the passage of his Report as cheef of the progress of our cause in this State. Adjourned to meet at half past I o'clock, P. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Eth. Stickney, of Lowell. By a special vote of the net. ing, Mr. Garrison was requested to deliver an add -at the conclusion of which, on motion of Mr. Ba ell, it was

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be g Mr. Garrison, for his able and thrilling addre

Voted, That the proceedings of the quing be published in the Boston Liberator husetts Abolitionist.

Adjourned. AMOS FARNSWORTH, Presido AMASA SANDERSON, Sec. pro tem.

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ME. EDITOR

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ill the pastoral office in a nor body of men shall sk, nor shut the house tomed to preach, when y voice in condemnation ong as I continue to b this desk is the place for d as well might you co to preach against the se imperance or gambing reace to the sin of sla commands. I will not brait to be gagged. No. a thousand flitters, and bbath to Sabbath, and rlasting disgrace to the discharge my duy conscience. Not that I less, but because I love

y more. And if it will ding to its minister the its of conscience; if it is usurpation of our dear-on a league with the sin lown. Its fall is certain. fat as last.

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mics of free discussion; ne my conscience-keepers fice of truth, love dark e come here for the purof trainpling under for

oppression and intoler nmanded the apostles in name of Christ; that Greece; that comp nd; that hung the Quaned Murray in Bos ts of Alton; and I might pirit that gave utterance Crucify him! Crucify falls, charge it not upon idst who cherish the spi-

you that I have sworn to negro slavery, but alorth; to that spirit which and I leave off as I began minister, and comman-, even ar a separate lec ty to go or stay at home igh well the effect of suc me, that in future years n you are about to make S39 JOHN ALLEN. NTI-SLAVERY SO-

S. Society held its regula to public notice, in the nesday, April 23d, at 1 ed the meeting to orde essed the throne of grace chosen a Business Com oodbury, Phelps, Boutell reported a series d. discussed and adone

ti-slavery enterprize ! from the lukewarman irty spirit of its profe

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em of wickedness, Ameri hurch which deliberate Christians, and receive the make merchandized garded as a synagogue of Christ.

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le stand taken by Gree ole stand taken by order to the floor of our Legistics, and fearlessness which of the cause of humanity at session, meet our warn a alone belongs the met of the Legislature on it of color; and, in the nam the victim of prejudical

e the electors of Bradfor the electors of Brancowill show, at the fall elected with show, at the fall elected with the show of the show of the show of the show of Greenleaf, a Thayer, or the halls of its Legislature, the halls of its Legislature that the fall of the fall of the show of the show

past 1 o'clock, P. M. nment. Prayer by Eidel special vote of the meet-ested to deliver an address h, on motion of Mr. Boo

of this Society be given ind thrilling address on the

ngs of the quarterly meet ton Liberator and Massa

LETTER FROM A BROTHER IN OHIO.

One would be induced to believe, from an article shich appeared in the Liberator of March 13th, and thich appeared in the Liberator of March 13th, and mists have forgotten the degraded and perishing and instead of acting for his emancipation, are evering to outvie each other in their praise of you stead of calling on the civilized world to annihisie sin, are busily engaged in directing the attention the community to their moving idol, during which ne they are crying out, 'great is' Garrison 'of the'

The writer, after having shown the necessity of union out ranks, says, 'But there is one real cause for di-, both of feeling and action, in our ranks, which, not removed, will forever distinite and enfeeble us, ender our efforts abortive. The cause to which idolatry-the worship of another being than laborah. Having long sympathized with you in your eligts to abolish slavery—having lived to see thousde of the most moral and intelligent men and women the are flocking to your aid, and attributing this I change in public opinion, in a great degree, to raight-forward course you have pursued from the cement of your editorial labors to the present scholing all actions which to you appeared year, whether performed by the inveterate slaveholdhe South, the dough-face of the North, or your sorker in this moral enterprise -a few of us may rethars speak of you with a greater degree of respect we do, in this, of course, we are and I, for one, when clearly shown that this is will endeavor to reform. Be this as it may, urn in the spirit of pity and forgiveness, to the warm from which it emanated, the insinuation that I cannot approve of the course pursued by you without

What, sir! are we told that the abolitionists, after aring independently and fearlessly braved the opposia of a slaveholding nation, and after having spoken sunds of thunder the immutable truth that all men to be free, not in body merely, but in mind, -- free in the follest extent of the term, -are we told that these are now so far enslaved in mind themselves as to bow down and adore --- a man!' The charge, though uncharitable in the extreme, has doubtless fallen harmless on the pen of its author. The writer further says, 'I would give him the same

berty that I would take for myself. I would have tand on a level with other men.' This, I preune, is all you ask. It is all that I ask for you. A fee words will show that the Rev. gentleman is not willing to have his theory carried into practice. Does he not take the liberty to preach from the pulpit against actions that to him appear to be wrong? Will he low you to do the same from your editorial desk? If so, why does he say, 'It (the Liberator) should have zen dose to the anti-slavery cause. But it did in efforsake it, (when) it aimed its deadly shaft at the by Sabbath and other institutions of the bible, and a moment the tide began to turn against the slave, so far as Mr. Garrison was concerned. He is now, se ar as his influence goes, against the slave. Could the South be made to believe that you are against the slave? Does the gentleman draw this conclusion from having erefully perused the Liberator? If so, will he show the sentence ? But again. 'A christian cannot safelet his children read it. I thought wickedness feared eation, and that christianity courted inquiry. Was I mistaken ! It' not, why withhold the Liberator Why not permit-nay, why not some him to read it in order to detect and shun errors of its editor? Is the writer afraid that the disting who is now in favor of settling disputes by word, will in time subscribe the non-resistant doc one of W. L. Garrison and others? Is he alarmed, est the christian, by reading the Liberator, will begin maine, and having examined, will decide that feasle rights are precisely the same as those of the 'lords

The fact that you have more matter on hand than ou can publish admonishes me to stop. Permit me, er, to state, that so far from believing that 'a usuan cannot safely let his child read the Liberator,' wish to continue it-1. Because it contains the kind anti-slavery matter that I desire to have thrown beore the world : 2. Because it advocates the rights of ressible circumstances, to which last I am sincerely ank that the weak ought to be protected from the ession of the strong, and if this cannot be done by error; if so, I desire to be convinced of it. I do not ar investigation.

Yours in the came of the oppressed. ABNER G. KIRK. STARK Co., Omo.

SELF-DEFENCE AT CONVENTIONS

Since our Annual Conventions, Anniversaries and assemblies are near at hand. I desire to spread before enculations for the reflection of Premans. Abolitionists, and other public speakers, nich, if properly regarded, may be the means of savnot a little time, money, and reputation. It is well on that professed reformers do not all ' see eye to and it is probably anticipated by most of your intent readers, that there may be collision among peakers during the meetings appointed this spring. would not be strange, therefore, if some of the speakshould impeach the motives and conduct of others, er directly or indirectly, so as to excite the propenfor self-defence. However much hurried with ss, you know the 'prince of Pandemonium' nevda to be a constant attendant at our anniversaries. use all his influence in favor of self-defence. ereent him from getting an advantage of us, to pary of the causes to be advocated during the ansiries, I would invite the attention, especially of anniversary speakers and orators who have a bung of self-esteem and combativeness, to the

ng calculations and questions. al suppose a convention of five hundred delegates eassembled at New York, or Philadelphia, from fent, and some of them from distant parts of the fry-that their average travelling expenses, ining both ways, is twelve dollars each-and that expenses at New York are one dollar each a day. convention should sit three days, and the time of th delegate is estimated at one dollar a day, the cost

vention is as follows: mig expenses of convention. and three days, at one dollar a day, 1.500 due of three days' time of 500 delegates ac spent in travelling both ways I will supjese shall average 4 days each, lental expenses of convention,

and amount of expenses for three days sitting a convention ipense of one day,

This calculation does not embrace the time of the egation which may assemble with the delegates. d lest any may think I have made some of the estiles too high, since many delegates do other business ring the time of convention, I will reduce the sum to and thousand dollars a day. Supposing convention as nine hours each day, the expenses of convention vil be over three hundred and thirty-three dollars an

Let me now ask our moral mathematicians, how arge must be that man's bump of self-esteem, in ormake him use one, two, or more hours of convenand time, valued at 333 dollars an hour, in efforts : end himself?

Again, let me ask, how much wider would 333 dolas circulate an hour's self-defence, if paid for as an alrestisement in our popular newspapers, than the atendants of a convention would cit CHARLES SIMMONS.

Seikir or Abouttionists .- Our Western friends are aming themselves. The passage of the infamous are taw' in relation to fugitive slaves, has absenced a determined and heroic spirit among the main of the colored man. The last Philanthropist dams the proceedings of several anti-slavery societies members of which have solemnly resolved to said as will AND voin, the law forbidding them to the fugitive escaping from slavery, and to bare her fugitive escaping from slavery, and to bare their bosoms to the penalty of refusing to obey its unfighteous injunctions.—Pena. Freeman. BOSTON.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1839.

THE PLEDGE REDEEMED!

matter of sincere rejoicing on the part of every genuine friend of the cause, while it must fill with shame and disappointment all who have hoped for a different result. It is not to be disguised, that there is a faction in our midst, who have not only neglected to render any assistance in releasing the relation of the fullest sense. They have not, to be sure, organized themselves into a denominational anti-slavery society. This of the State Board, by exciting prejudices again st its done it. agents, and turning the funds into other channels. On these declarations the editor of the Herald of The course which has been pursued by the agents of Freedom comments as follows: The course which has been pursued by the agents of the Parent Society, in sowing divisions in our ranks, has been as unjustifiable as it is pernicious. If the Executive Committee, instead of abruptly breaking over the arrangement amicably entered into with the Board, and appointing as its agents for this State, men who had betrayed our confidence, (thus identifying itself with a faction who are seeking to destroy the Massach asetts Society,) had kept its agents out of the field, or instructed such of them as were acceptation; is contemplated? If so, we no not with our denomination of the field, or instructed such of them as were acceptation. the Massachusetts Society.) had kept its agents out of the field, or instructed such of them as were acceptable to the State Board to labor harmoniously with it in raising funds, the pledge might have been more promptly redeemed. But, notwithstanding all these promptly redeemed. But, notwithstanding all these laborates the second promptly redeemed. But, notwithstanding all these laborates the second promptly redeemed. But, notwithstanding all these laborates and those laborates are sometiments and the second prompts and those laborates are sometiments. It is not this 'battalion' joined the santi-slavery laborates are sometiments and the second prompts and the santi-slavery laborates are sometiments. obstacles, Massachusetts has done the work; and those who had relied upon her fullure as a conclusive argument against independent State action, and as a means of destroying the State Society, must resort to other expedients to effect their disorganizing pure to other expedients of the substant these transfers of the substant the substant the substant the substant these transfers of the substant the substant the substant the substant the substant the substant these transfers of the substant great cause. 3.

NEWS FROM MASSACHUSETTS! VIA PITTSEUROH!!

By a late number of the Christian Witness, publishgence, which, if it is not very important, is at least quite curious. It is—not that the Alleghanies have been removed from their foundations, not that any of them. They don't hesitate to associate upon that.

is result, [the election of Fermenter] not the least of hich may be found in the singular course of the Lib-rator upon political action. A portion of the aboli-rousts of the Fourth District have unhappily become inbued with the anti-government principles of Mr. arrison, and H. C. Wright, and have thus precluded statement of the processes from the everying of the processes are repeated by the every processes from the everying of the processes are repeated by the every processes from the everying of the processes are repeated by the every p herrison, and H. C. Wright, and have thus precladed been selves from the exercise of one of the most efficient instrumentalities that can be put into the hands of man for the accomplishment of good. We are either disposed to question the sincerity of their opia, most, nor to interfere with their exercise; but we can ot but feel regret that they should so far neutralized that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that the demands of anti-slavery were truly and boldly obtained that ertness, suffer the enemies of truth to triumph.'

sisting the preposterous attempt of certain individuals to make voting the test of abolitionism, we are not informed; but it so happens, that while the Liberator was the only anti-slavery paper in Massachusetts, the election in Old Middlesex was three defeated; while since the attempt above alluded to was made, and Herald. a new paper established, the tide has turned the other way!

alluded to, than it is to the tides. It was entirely owing against them at the late election 'with no small suctor a want of faithfulness to their own principles, on the cess.' 'They failed,' says Major Noah, 'to convince part of those who believe in the rightfulness of civil the Irish voters that Daniel O'Connell was the plunderhe is 'imbued with the anti-government principles of would seem that the party in Philadelphia has found it Mr. Garrison and H. C. Wright.'

THE WASHINGTON GLODE. We received, a few days guished champion. ince, a copy of this paper, dated Peb. 16, under the frank of 'R. M. Hunter,'* on the margin of which was the following endorsement:

The editor of the Liberator will please exchange Please insert this request in your paper.

F. Blair.

When we solicited an exchange with the Globe, some ant of etiquette in such a case. The editor of the traders.

give the Liberator a thorough perusal and take pattern from its genuine democracy. We assure him that abolitionism, after all, is the only democracy that is good

be in other respects, know who are their true friends .- J. setts.

SPURIOUS ABOLITIONISTS.

During the eight years warfare against the bloody system of slavery, multitudes, especially among the clergy, have sought to cover their bitter hostility to the cause of humanity, by afleging that their hearts were It is with emotions of heart-felt joy, that we amounce full of compassion for the poor slave, and that they the abolitionists of the Commonwealth, that their were restrained from joining the abolitionists only from pledge of \$10,000, made in June last to the Parent So- a paramount regard to his welfare! And yet, all this ety, has been ALL REDEEMED. Nearly all that while, they have done nothing but find fault with the remained unpaid at the time of the quarterly meeting anti-slavery movements. Like the Scribes and Pharihas been actually collected, but the Board has been under the necessity of be rrowing about \$500 to complete the sum. The Society is also indebted, to some expower to thwart the efforts of all who have manifested tent, to the agents who have been so vigorously em- any disposition to take hold of it with zeal and earnest ployed in lecturing and making collections for the re-demption of the pledge. For the present, therefore, the wisdom, sagacity, and piety of the age, they have there must be no rela ration of efforts to raise funds. been utterly unable to strike out any plan of operations Having discharged our obligations to the Parent So- for themselves, or furnish the world with any better ciety, the State Board must now be relieved from all proof of their hostility to slavery than is to be found embarrassment, that it may enter upon the work in their bitter and unrelenting opposition to the princiof another year with renewed zeal and vigor. There ciples and measures of the abolitionists. There have is much fallow ground in this State that needs to 'be always been those in the anti-slavery ranks, who were broken up, and the Board has resolved to employ a ready to make apologies for these men, and to shield phalanx of ploughme a to do the work during the enthem from merited rebuke. A writer in the Christian suing summer. There must, therefore, be no relaxa. Panoply, (late the N. H. Observer.) a clergyman nam--no stopping to vest by the way-no holding back, ed Le Bosquet, formerly of Stoneham, in this State, who has often volunteered to make excuses on behalf The redemption of the pledge, in spite of the obsta- of his delinquent brethren, in a recent communicades which have been thrown in our way, must be a tion, alluding, we suppose, to this class, says: J.

der any assistance in redeeming the pledge, but who have done all in their power to cripple the operations of the State Bosan, by arcting required and the cause of the oppressed, because they have not already of the State Bosan, by arcting required and the cause of the oppressed, because they have not already

poses. It remains to be seen whether the Parent Society will continue the course it has seen fit to pursue they learned his opinions of the sabbath? Years ciety will continue the course it has seen fit to pursue they refused to join the abolitionists on account of for some time past, or return to a harmonious co-oper. ation with the State Board in carrying forward the the anti-slavery society on his account, when they know nothing of Mr. Garrison but that he was an uncomprom-ising abolitionist. The Vermont Chronicles and Boston ising abolitionist. The Vermont Chronicles and Boston Recorders assailed him for being an abolitionist, an immediate abolitionist. And it is imfair for them and those who were with them, to impute their hostility to Garrison to his anti-sabbatism, his anti-government, By a late number of the Christian Witness, publish-lished at Pittsburgh, Pa., we have an item of intelli-peculiarities—or to refuse on account of them to join the anti-resistance—or any of his recently developed peculiarities—or to refuse on account of them to join the anti-resistance.

been removed from their foundations, not that any new discoveries have been made in the moon, nor that the South has dissolved the Union—but only that the principles of non-resistance have made such as tonishing progress in the Fourth Congressional District in Massachusetts, as to have contributed essentially to the election of Mr. Parmenter and the decrease of the anti-slavery vote! We will let the editor speak for himself:

(Several causes have undoubtedly contributed to this result, the election of Parmenter Inot the least of wrong, we may not submit the cause of the Negro to

and hand' does brother L. B. say, 'in the cause of the This reminds us of the doctor, who invariably asscribed every disorder to the 'worms.' On a certain prejudice of their 'hand' done, but show the merciless precision, being called to visit a child, after feeling the pulse of the patient, he was about to prescribe for the usual complaint, when to his mortification, the mother against it—refused to give its measures, especially that against it—refused to give its measures. pulse of the patient, he was about to presence for the usual complaint, when, to his mortification, the mother informed him that her son had tumbled over the woodpile and broken his leg; whereupon, looking very wise, he promptly replied—'I see how it is, madam—'I see how it is is alvocated how it is how it is is alvocated how it is a see how it is is alvocated how it is a see how it is is alvocated how it is a see how it is is alvocated how it is a see how i rest or the gospel at the South-Pharisaically pronoun In what respects the course of the Liberator upon political action has been 'singular,'—whether in publishing a great amount of matter designed to bring out the voters of the Fourth District to the polls, or in resisting the preposterous attempt of certain individuals. crating the sabbath by assailing a system which leaves

THE REBOUND OF THE BALL. It seems that the Friend Burleigh may rest assured that he has hit Whigs are not likely to turn Mr. Clay's malignant ride of the mark. The result of the election in the abuse of O'Connell to very good account after all. The Fourth District is no more to be attributed to the cause New York Whig papers say that it was made use of government. They were swerved from the line of er of his country, or that there was any excuse for thus duty by the treacherous letter of Dea. Farwell, who, denouncing him.' From the following statements, we believe, has never been honored by a suspicion that which we copy from the Pennsylvania Freeman, it ecessary to resort to some expedient to save itself rom the odium of having slandered Ireland's distin-

We have heard it rumored during the past week, among some of the self-constituted organs of the 'Clay party' in this city, that at a late meeting in Chestnut street, a committee was appointed to collect, collate and publish, the correspondence between Andrew Stevenson and O'Connell, and so much of the latter's speeches, and writings as relates to American slavery, for the purpose of convincing the countrymen of O'Connell, of the purpose of convincing the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the countrymen of O'Connell of the institute property of the country of the justice, propriety, and, in view of the agwhen we stone an exchange with the groups, since ago, our request was denied; and perhaps, if we gravated circumstances of the case, moderation and were to act in accordance with the rules of Southern divergence of Henry Clay when speaking of a man chivalry, we should in our turn refuse to comply with the request of Mr. Blair. But we shall not stand on a charge of the reduced of Kentucky and Virginia slave-

Globe shall certainly have the Liberator—i. e. if Mr. Kendall will allow it to be transmitted through the mail, and the post-master at Washington shall not refuse to deliver it!

We wait impatiently for the fruits of the labors of this sagacious committee. We should like to see those eloquent and thrilling appeals to the sense of shame and justice and horror of America, republished. We should like to see if any Irishman, not wholly recreant to the interests and welfare of the Green Island of his high, will be convened that the interests and welfare of the Green Island of his We wait impatiently for the fruits of the labors of

for any thing, and that can impart solid peace of mind WORTHY OF IMPATION .- The Covenanters, alias the P. S. We hope the editor of the Globe will not get hrown into jail as Dr. Crandall did, for having in his country they are few in numbers but true to their ancient faith. There is not a slaveholder in their communion. Slavery have it is not a slaveholder in their communion. Slavery has else have uniformly been debarred from their pulpits and presses. On sacramental occations, elaveholders have uniformly been debarred from the Lord's table, and classed where the coordinates are the control of the control of the coordinates. may induce them to cut their master's throats.

*Perhaps we have made a mistake in this name, as was written in a very blind hand.

*Perhaps we have made a mistake in this name, as was written in a very blind hand.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED. The N. Y. Journal of Com Does not the Abolitionist know that these Covenanteree and Stone's Commercial Advertiser, (two of the ers, whom it applauds so highly, are recreant to the ost unprincipled political presses in the country,) cause of the slave, because, from conscientious scruanset another presses in the country, cause of the slave, because, from conscientious scruppers with exultation the slanderous charges brought ples, the Massachusetts Board and the editor of the Liberator, by the Rev. Daniel Wise. No doubt corrupt priests and selfish politicians, and all who care to tell him, to use his own language, that he had ore for the interests of a party or sect than for the not the qualifications required by the Constitution, and ause of bleeding humanity, will unite in one general therefore ought not to subscribe it.' Why do not the horus of rejoicing, and beil Mr. Wise as a man of agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society go to ke spirit with themselves. But what will the slave Western Pennsylvania and attempt to crowd the Covsay? What will the free colored people at the North enanters from the anti-slavery platform? Such a say? Of one thing we may rest assured; the victims course, if it had nothing else to recommend it, would of slavery and prejudice, however ignorant they may be in perfect keeping with their conduct in Massachu-

The Letter of Ma. Phates, resigning his seat in the Board and his office of Recording Secretary of the
State Society, is important, as furnishing an indication the Board of Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, on of the course which he, and those associated with him, Thursday last. ntend to pursue, and as affording fresh, evidence of nostility on their part to the State Board. His allega-Mr. Jackson: ans against the State Society, if they were made to DEAR SIR-I wish hereby, through you, to read

Society-but failed-and therefore I withdraw.' sault. Let them come on. We venture to predict,

Washed whiter, but not shaken by the shock.' 1.

AGENTS.

During the past week, a change has been made with espect to the location of some of the agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. They are located or the present as follows: Parker Pillsbury lecturing and financial agent, Wor-

ester County.
P. C. Pettibone, lecturing, and J. D. Herrick, finan cial agent, Franklin County.

Wm. H. Chapman, lecturing and financial agent,

Hampshire County.

T. P. Ryder and N. H. Whiting, lecturing and

inancial agents, Hampden County.

John Jones, financial agent for Norfolk and Suffolk

the \$10,000 due the first of May, it is hoped that the time chosen for the ensuing year.

Dea. Joel Adams, President; John Clement, Vice-

from debt. en, or twenty dollars in its treasury, and every individ- Jr. Dea. Levi Ball. Chaoman, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slave- members; sixty-nine males, and seventy-six females

o J. A. Collins, informing him where letters may be into true and sound abolitionists, and never cease ness to communicate.

YOUTH'S CABINET.

This paper, originally established by Mr. Southard, and which was suspended some months ago, has been MR. EDITOR : evived by him under more encouraging auspices. It A circular is out, on behalf of the new paper, the

From Zion's Watchman. for a moment. The only difficulty in the way has been, the want of a suitable person, sufficiently interested in the subject to carry it on. That person is Mr. Souchard, who now comes forward and asks the public momentain him in this undertaking. With a burning love for the welfare of youth, he has long been creave as the tried and faithful friend of the slave. vorid.

Opposition to Organizations. The views of Dr. hanning in relation to organized effort for the overnow of vice are well known. Our friend Rogers of Slavery Soc. from the 22d, to the 30th of April.

ormation ought to be carried on individually and inlependent!, by sheer intellectual power—that slavery
ught to be thought down, 'in the calm light of mild
philosophy,' as Mr. Jefferson said in another case.
The doctor may be able to think it down for himself,—
Female A. S. Soc. Newton Upper Falls
Female A. S. Soc. Newton Upper Falls

The doctor may be able to think it down for himself,—
Female A. S. Soc. Newton Upper Falls

The doctor may be able to think it down for himself,—
Female A. S. Soc. Newton Upper Falls out the sla veholder blesses him for the suggestion of Lynn Female A. S. Soc. by A. L. Breed, Tr. to this cool, unimpassioned mode of abolishing slavery as a course of the community. He will subscribe for the doctor's published recommendation, and a pedler might self whole editions of it in Charleston and New Orleans unlynched and unmolested. Nay, he would draw the very chivalry around his cart. It would be music to their afrighted ears, his auctioneer's crycleans in Lynn by J. A. Collins, (particulars hereafter.)

Collections in Lynn by J. A. Collins, (particulars hereafter.)

Joseph Southwick of Boston, 10

Abijah Wood, Westboro', pledge at Y. M. Convention at Worcester, Three ladies of S. Dartmouth, by D. Weston, collections in Dudley by Edwin Thompson.—gle-handed, cyphering philosophy—ao mistake'—what gle-handed, cyphering philosophy—no mistake'—'what r it! no fanatics, will ye name any thing for itwhat for the doctor.'

what for the doctor.'

And the chivalry would bid—and the illiterate planter—and the bloody overseer—and the brutal driver, and the mill-stone hearted trader. Not an ass of them all but would have wit enough to see that the doctor's remedy would cure slavery by doomsday and not before.

THE JANUS-FACED SOCIETY. Mr. Gurley, in a late Christi an Statesman, speaking of the origin of the Colnizati on Society, says:

The original meeting from which the Society arose ras co mposed of distinguished men from the North and outh, who by united counsels sought so to frame its Constitution, that it should neither disturb the legal rights and obligations of Slavery, nor serve to darken or perp setuate its existence in the country. The Cele-nization scheme, regarded in its origin, is at least as much the adjunct of Liberty as of Slavery.

This reminds us of the man who prayed earnestly to both God and the Devil at the same time, alleging as a reason, for so doing, that as it was altogether uncertain ato whose hands he might fall, he wished to propitiate the favor of both! The South is to be propitiated by the declaration that the Society will not 'disturb the: legal rights and obligations of Slavery,' while the North is to console herself with the sensible reflection, that it is 'at least as much the adjurct of liberty as of slavery!' It helps slavery to be sure, but it helps liberty 'as much!'

WELL DONE, LYNN! We understand that the aboonists of Lynn have contributed more than A THOUSAND DOLLARS to sustain the cause during the past year, exclusive of what they have raised to keep the anti-slavery machinery in vigorous operation in their own town. While we do not doubt that many of them raight have done still more than they have lone, we venture to say, that if the abolitionis throughout the country had contributed as much in proportion to their means as those of Lynn, the aggregate would have amounted to hundreds of thousands fo do lars. God bless the industrious, energetic and we clear-sighted 'cordwainers of Lynn.' The only fault D being the search alleged against them is, that they are prone of leave their leather? and their pleasant homes in too qr. sub. 2.3s; product of labor of juvenile friends, 68c; S. Cobb, balance in treasury, 7; the theorem of the search of th have heard alleged against them is, that they are prone to 'leave their leather' and their pleasant homes in too great numbers to attend our annual and quarterly meetings! Cannot something be done to keep them a

of those of our friends who intend to visit New York the next week, to the advertisement of Catherwood's splendid Panoramas of Jerusalem and Thebes, which are open for exhibition at the New Rotunda, opposite Niblo's Garden, in Broadway. If they can find me, during their stay in the city, to go and see these nagnificent pictures, they will doubtless find much to ratify the taste and the imagination, and to awaken e most pleasing associations.

IN HER 'APPROPRIATE SPHERE.' MRS. CHAPMAN, of IN HER 'APPROPRIATE STREER.' Mrs. Chapman, of this city, delivered a thrilling address on the present sapects of the anti-slavery cause, in the first Methodist meeting-house in Lynn, on Thursday-evening of last week. The audience voted ununimously to request week. The audience voted unanimously to request her to furnish a copy of her address for publication in the Liberator; but as she spoke from imperfect notes, it is not probable that she will comply with the request.

MR PHELPS'S RESIGNATION.

Boston, April 29th, 1839.

correspond with the facts in the case, would stand thus:—I am opposed to non-resistance and to the sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and also my office as quality of the sexes; I tried to place the Society in Recording Secretary of the Society. I should have squality of the sezes; I tried to place the Society in an attitude of hostility to both—in other words, to make it an anti-non-resistance and asti-woman's rights society—but failed,—and therefore I withdraw.' If any of our friends have hitherto doubted whether engagements have hitherto left no time for this; and he Massachuseits Abolitionist originated in a spirit of as I do not think it proper to defer the matter longer, I nostility to the State Board, they can doubt no longer. must content myself with saying, in a word, that I regard the recent action of the Society and of the Board on particular subjects, as changing entirely the original character of the society and the principles on which its meetings were originally conducted. The Society good reason to believe that they are waiting only for a favorable opportunity to rally their forces for an assault. Let them come on. We venture to practical state of the society state of the society is no longer an Anti-Slavery Society simply, but in its principles and modes of action, has become a momentary state. The society singles, non-government Anti-Slavery Society. While it hat the onset will serve to reveal the weakness and remains such, I cannot consistently co-operate with reachery of the foe, while the State Society will or sustain it. When it shall have returned to its original inal character and principles, I shall rejoice to do Meanwhile I must seek other ways of making my influence felt for the slave. Yours respectfully,

AMOS A. PHELPS.

The foregoing communication having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Phelps be ac-

epted. Resolved, That the charges against this Board and the Massachusetts A. S. Society, implied in the com-munication of the late Recording Secretary, are too ob-viously groundless to require any action of the Board

TOWNSEND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Some of the friends of the slave met on the 18th of January last, at the vestry of the Brick Church, for G. J. Duryce lecturing and financial agent, Essex Co. the purpose of organizing themselves into an Anti-Sla-As the Board have been under the necessity of bor- very Society. The meeting was opened with prayer wing a considerable sum to redeem the balance of by the Rev. O. Tracy. The following officers were

raising funds, until Old Massachusetts shall be free President : Dea. Joshua Smith, Secretary ; Noah Ball, Treasurer ; Standing Committee-Rev. David Stowell, Let every society in the State, that has one, five, Rev. Orin Tracy, Rev. John Emery, Rev. Ezra Blood,

ual that has that amount, send it forthwith to H. G. The Society consisted of one hundred and forty five We hope and pray that our numbers may increase un-N. B. The agents are requested to write forthwith til all the inhabitants of our town shall be converted forwarded to them, as the Board have important busi- their labors so long as one slave remains to be made a freeman.

JOSHUA SMITH, Secretary. THE PLOT-ALIAS THE PLEDGE.

is published weekly at New-York and Boston, price 'Massachusetts Abolitionist,' urging those to whom it \$4.60 per annum. It is devoted to Liberty, Peace, is sent to devote All their funds to sustain it, for this Temperance, and Religious, Moral, Intellectual, and reason, among others, that those who do so will know Physical Education. We cheerfully endorse the fol-dewing notice of it.

We cheerfully endorse the fol-they already know, when they give to the State and the National Societies what becomes of their money ?-Youth's Carnet,—Our readers will please to examine the notice of this periodical, which will be found in a nother column of our present number. That such a mper is needed, very much needed, no one can doubt for a moment. The only difficulty in the way has Here's a heavy charge implied against the State and National Societies. Query-How much do the con-Mass. Society for not raising the money? Their words and their deeds are at variance. OLD COLONY.

ORANGE SCOTT. Just as our paper last week was going to press, we received a note from this brother, His talents are admirably adapted to the work of editing such a paper, and we have the fullest confidence that he will make its claims to public patronage, paramount to those of any other paper for youth in the the Herald of Freedom, which we omitted solely for want of room, and because it embodied the same quotations from the pen of Mr. Garrison, which have been Those parents and guardians who wish to be aided published two or three times recently in the Liberator, Those parents and guardians who was to be aided in their attempts to educate and govern the children committed to their charge, should by all means patronize this paper. It comes at only one dollar per year, and more interesting and profitable reading for young people could not be obtained in any other way.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-

throw of vice are well known. Our friend Rogers of the Herald of Freedom thus alludes to them.

Dr. Chanving thinks they [the anti-slavery societies] never ought to have been formed. He thinks the reformation ought to be carried on individually and independently, by sheer intellectual power—that slavery.

M. Brookfield A. S. Soc. by J. M. Fiske,

100 00 10 00

Abjah Wood, Westboro', pledge at Y. M. Convention at Worcester,
Three ladies of S. Dartmouth, by D. Weston,
Collections in Dudley by Edwin Thompson.—
Benj. Leavens, jr. \$2; Oliver Adams, 1; W.
Goodale, 50c.; Wm. C. Brown, 1; Rev. Jno.
Boyden, 1; Hiram Gilmore, 50c.; S. C. Hewett, 25c.; S. C. Knight, 1; D. Dwight, jr.
25c; B. B. Moulton, 37c.; Reuben Davis, 50c;
Ruel Moffitt, 1; Lemuel Healy, 1; H. Conant, 1; Rev. Waldo Lyon, 1; E. W. Williams, 50c.; C. Bemis, 1; H. Healy, 1.
Assonet A. S. Soc. by E. Thompson, quarterly,
Bristol Co. A. S. Soc. by J. Bailey, Tr.
Samuel Philbrick of Brookline,
Collections in Deerfield by P. C. Pettibone and
J. D. Herrick.—L. B. Lincoln, \$1; J. A. Saxton, 2.

Do. in Bernardston by do. Dr. J. Brooks.

in Greenfield by do.—Afriend, \$2; a friend, ; L. S. Jones, 2; C. Stearns, 1; J. Ortt, 1; Marsh, 1; H. Leavitt, 10; D. Smead, 1; G. W. Adams, 5; Isaac Newton, 1; S. C W. Adams, 5; Isaac Newton, 1; S. C. Munsell, 1; a friend, 55c; Geo. Cooper, 25c; James Newton, 50c; Greenfield Female A. S. Soc. 34 70—of this amount 30 00 are paid by Mrs. Susan P. Parkman and Miss M. Leavitt, to constitute them Life Members of Mass. A. S. Soc. 63 00

itt, to constitute them Life Members of Mass.
A. S. Soc.
Collections in Gill by do.—P. Stoughton, \$1;
C. Field, 50c; L. Stoughton, 22c; H. Dean,
12c; Hiram Dean, 25c; A. Dean, 6c; Rev.
Samuel Heath, 80c; a friend, 17c; N. P.
Richards, 2; Emily Richards, 1; Seth Mon,
1; Rhoda Dean, 6c; Asa Stoughton, 3.
Collections in Wrentham by John Jones.—T.
Rhoades, 25c; a friend, 12c; W. Pierce, 25c;
Harriet Bixby, 25c; Wm. S. Bennett, \$150;
Wm. Messinger, 1; Robt. Blake, 1; Abner
Belcher, 3 25; F. Messinger, 1 25; O. Cheever, 1; A. Cheever, 1; L. Cheever, 1; Wm.
S. Ide, 2; friends 22 cents, J. Bonney 25, C.
Perkins 25, M. D. Barron 25, Seth Riford 25,
Geo. Ide 50, E. Alexander 25, S. Belcher 25,
E. Craig 35, S. Cheever 25, E. Cheever 50, C.
Sweetland 25, Rev. J. E. Furbush 50, E. Gay
25, H. Gay 20, D. Blake 25, S. Rhoades 50,

25, H. Gay 20, D. Blake 25, S. Rhoades 50, C. Ware 25, D. M. Hancock 50, C. Hancock 50, C. Brown 15, C. S. Brown 15, Nancy Hancock, 25.
Collections in Foxbord' by do.—Capt. M. Torrey, on ac'ct. of qr. sub. 816; H. H. Sumner, 3; a friend, 11c; C. Metcalf, 350; H. Pettee, 1; P. Knapp, 50e; F. Guild, 50c; J. Co. in Mansfield by do.-Mrs. F. Skinner, on

do. in Essex, by do. ollections in Haverhill by J. A. Collins, -- Phebe ollections in Haverhill by J. A. Collins, --Phebe Hale, 50c; D. Webster, 1; J. B. Whittier, 1; T. Ball, 50c; T. Carlton, 1; Wm. Hall, 1; J. Brown, 1; Wm. Dodge, 1; F. Plummer, 1; L. Parker, 25c; F. Gilman, 1; S. Green-leaf, 25c; S. Stewart, 25c; J. W. Hall, 1; N. Bemis, 1; F. L. Johnson, 3; John Ayres, Carl, C. Warmon, 3; F. Bale, ir, 425; 2d. 1; Geo. O. Harmon, 3; E. Hale, jr. 425; cash collection, 15 30; Wm. J. M. Steel, 1. Ladies in W. Bradford by do.
Wm. Ashby and daughters of Salem, towards

HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

Account of money received into the Treasury of the Essex Co. Anti-Slavery Society, from Nov. 30, 1838, to Essex Co. Anti-April 27, 1839.

ESEC Co. Anti-Stavery Society, from Nov. 30, 1838, to April 27, 1839.

Essex A. S. Society, by E. Thompson, 10 25 Newburyport A. S. Society, by E. Thompson, 56 00 Newbury (Joppa) A. S. Society, by E. Thompson, 56 00 Newbury (Joppa) A. S. Society, by P. R. Russell, 5 00 Beverly A. S. Society, by C. T. Torrey, 20 00 Haverhill A. S. Society, by E. Thompson, 25 00 Eas Haverhill A. S. Society, by E. Thompson, 782 Danvers Anti-Slavery Society, by E. S. Upton Tr. 32 50 Amesbury and Salisbury A. S. Society, by D. C. Bugley, Andover (J. Smith.) by E. Thompson, 25 00 Andover (J. Smith.) by E. Thompson, 25 00 Andover West Parish, by E. Thompson, 310 Salem Female A. S. Society, 40 00 Salem Juvenile A. S. Society, 40 00 Salem Juvenile A. S. Society, 40 00 Danvers A. S. Society, 40 00 Salem Juvenile A. S. Society, 40 00 Collections by Messrs. Stanton, Durfee, and Poster.

Joseph Messrs. Stanton, Durfee, and Poster— Ipswich, \$20; S. Danvers, 25 25; Salem, \$38; Georgetown, 39 70; Haverhill, 51 50; N. Danvers, 44 39; Andover, 66 50; Middleton, 2 50; East Haverhill, 10 00; Amesbury, 20 19; Andover, 6 75.

March 13. Collection at quarterly meeting at Wenham, 11 80; Amesbury and Salisbury, A S. Society, by D. C. Bagley, 25 00.

A SANGER, Treasurer

NOTICES. SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

OF THE N. ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION The New England Anti-Slavery Convention will hold its sixth annual meeting, in the city of Boston, on TUESDAY, the 28th of May next, and will continue, probably, three days. The objects of this Convention, and its advantages in giving an impulse to the eause of emancipation, are well known. Distinguished advocates of the cause, from other sections of the country are expected to be present, to aid in the deliberations. And as it was never more desirable or important than now, that the Convention should be well attended, it is earnestly hoped that local societies-throughout New

England will see that they are represented on the occaion by large delegations Signed in behalf of their respective societies :

MAINE. WILLIAM SMYTH, Cor. Secretary. NEW HAMPSHEE. E. E. COMMINGS, President. N. P. Rogers, Cor. Secretary.

VERMONT. E. D. BARBER, Cor. Secretary. MASSACHUSETTS. FRANCIS JACKSON, President. WM. L. GABRISON, Cor. Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND. Peleg Clarke, President: ELIAS SMITH, Rec. Secretary. CONNECTICUT. JOHN T. NORTON, President.

P. CANFIELD, Cor. Secretary.

Editors of anti-slavery papers, and others friendy to the cause, are requested to give the above an inrtion in their columns.

FAIR.

At the quarterly meeting of the BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held January 10th, it vas UNANIMOUSLY 'Voted, that a Fair be held by the SOCIETY toward the close of the present year.' Also, Voted, that the Society pledge to raise the sum of welve hundred dollars for the cause.' A resolution was also passed that the Society subscribe for fifty cop es of the Liberator. The objects for which this money will be expended are the following. To the American Anti-Slavery Society, one thousand dollars. To the Infant School for colored children, one hundred dollars. To the Samaritan Asylum for Indigent Colored children, one hundred dollars. To fifty copies of tr.

Liberator, one hundred dollars. The Fair will be holden by the Society in DECEM-BER next. We would invite all societies and individuals, who are favorable to the cause of the SLAVE and the ELEVATION OF THE COLORED POPU-LATION to assist us, as heretofore, by donations of articles, the amount of which will be duly acknowledg-

d to them by the Society. We trust it is unnecessary to remind our co-workers of the sufferings of thousands of our sisters, who by the oppression of man are denied those blessings with which we are favored; and while we contemplate their sorrows, let us ask ourselves how we would wish them to labor were they in our soul's stead, and act accordingly. If this be done, our present duty will be accomplished, light will go forth to chase away the darkness that envelopes the mind of the task-master, the Northern apologist will be silenced, and the day of redemption be hastened to millions of earth's captive sons and daughters. In behalf of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society,

MARY S. PARKER, M. V BALL, RISSA LOTHROP, Committee LYDIA GOULD,

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SAMARI-TAN ASYLUM.

The ladies, of the Samaritan Asylum for indigent olored children intend holding a Fair, to increase the colored children intend holding a Fair, to increase the funds of the treasury, during the week of the anniversaries in May. All who are interested in the success of that institution, are invited to assist us by donations of articles. They may be left at Miss Parker's, No. 5 Hawyard Place, at Mrs. Campbell's, No. 23 Brattle St., or at the office of the Moral Reform Society, No. 2, Chapel Place. As we expect a ready sale of refreshments to friends attending the meetings, contributions of fruit and other articles for furnishing refreshment tables, will be

particularly acceptable. L. M. BALL, E. K. DAVIS, L. GOULD. Committee

DIED-In Wilmington, Del. on the 14th inst. Mrs. Mary S. Shadd, wife of Mr. Absalom Shadd, and daughter of the late Alexander Howard, of New Bedford, Ms; in the 27th year of her age.

In New York city, on the 17th ult. Mrs. Aceline
T. Wright, wife of Rev. Theodore S. Wright, aged 30,
after a sickness of two months.

PANORAMAS OF JERUSALEM AND THEBES. THESE Panoramas are now open for exhibition at the New Rotunda, New York, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden. THE PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM

Is a splendid painting, of the largest class, covering a surface of ten thousand square feet, pointed from draw-ings taken by Mr. Catherwood, in 1834. THE PANORAMA OF THEBES, IN EGYPT, Painted likewise from Mr. Catherwood's drawings, is superior, as a work of art, to any Panorama before ex-hibited.

The Panoramas are brilliantly illuminated every The Panoramas are brilliantly illuminated every evening by upwards of 200 gas lights, and explanations of the pictures given in the forenoon, afternoon, and at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening.

Lectures on Jerusalem and Thebes will be delivered by Mr. Catherwood, every-evening at half-past eight o'clock, commencing with Jerusalem.

Open from 9 in the morning till half-past 9 o'clock in the evening. Admittance 25 cts, to each Panorama.

Books of description may be obtained at the door at 12 1-2 cents each.

SITUATION WANTED. A COLORED LAD, about 16 years of age, desires a situation where he may obtain an honest support. Judging from a short acquaintance, he seems correct in his habits, and possessed of flue moral feelings. He is acquainted with house work, having served in the capacity of servant for some time, in the city. Tought to say he is an orphan, and entirely destitute. Any one who may wish his services, or who may be disposed to aid him in obtaining a situation, will please inquire at the office of the Liberator.

JAMES BLODGETT. Lexington.

JAMES BLODGETT, Lexington. YOUTH'S CABINET.

A NEW Number of this paper has just been received at 25, Cornhill, where subscriptions for it are taken. If any subscribers do not receive it, they will please forward information of the fact without delay. Terms. \$1 per year in advance. 10 copies for \$5, if sent to one address; 20 cop. for \$14, do. do.; 30, cop. for \$18, do. do.

VICTORIA COMBS. TWENTY-FIVE new pattern Shell Victoria Comba, with and without ornaments, for sale at wholesale or retail, at JORDAN'S Comb Store, No. 2 Milk Street, 2 doors from Washington street. Feb. 8.

ENSWORTH, President pro tem.

FRIEND GARRISON:

It must be matter of regret to every true philanthro pist, that there is such obvious want of fidelity on the part of some of the most popular writers of the age, in presenting the truth undisguised upon the subjects which they treat. In the popular little hymn, entitled 'America,' written by S. F. Smith, and often sung with great eclat, there is such a manifest unlikeness to our true condition as a nation, which it was the author's design to depict, that if it were divested of its caption and the author's signature, it would be difficult to guess the original. In order to bring out some great and shameful truths in relation to our national character and condition, which are concealed by this otherwise beautiful production, I send you for publication the following parody.

My country! 'tis of thee, Strong hold of Slavery-Of thee I sing : Land, where my fathers died; Where men man's rights deride; From every mountain-side, Thy deeds shall ring. My native country ! thee-Where all men are born free, If white their skin :

But hate thy negro sales, As foulest sin. Let mailing swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees The black man's wrong Let every tongue awake, Let bond and free partake, Let rocks their silence break,

The sound prolong.

I love thy hills and dales,

Thy mounts and pleasant vales;

Our fathers God! to thee-Author of Liberty ! To thee we sing; Soon may our land be bright,-With holy Freedom's light-Protect us by thy might, Great God, our King.

Boston, April 23d.

REQUIEM.

THETA

By CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I see thee still! Remembrance, faithful to her trust, Calls thee in beauty from the dust; Thou comest in the morning light-Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old, Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear; In every scene to memory dear I see thee still.

I see thee still, In every hallowed token round; This little ring thy finger bound-This lock of hair thy forehead shaded, This silken chain by thee was braided These flowers, all withered now like thee Beloved, thou didst cull for me: This book was thine-here didst thou read-This picture, ah! yes, here indeed I see thee still !

I see thee still; Here was thy summer noon's retreat, This was thy favorite fire-side seat, This was thy chamber, where each day, I sat and watched thy sad decay : Here on this bed thou last didst lie Here on this pillow, thou didst die ! Dark hour ! once more its wees unfold-As then I saw thee pale and cold, I see thee still

I see thee still ; Thou art not in the tomb confined. Death cannot claim the immortal mind. Let earth close o'er tts sacred trust, Yet goodness dies not in the dust. Thee, O Beloved, 'tis not thee, Beneath the coffin's lid I see : Thou to a fairer land art gon There let me hope, my journey done, To see thee still!

TO THE FIRST SPRING BIRD. Blue Bird! on von leafless tree, Dost thou carol thus to me, Spring is coming !- spring is here!

Say'st thou so, my birdie, dear? What is that, in misty shroud, Stealing from the darkened cloud! Snow !-my friend !-it gathers round. Deeply o'er the whiten'd ground,-Still thou singest, blith and clear, Spring is coming !- spring is here !

Winds are piping o'er the plain, Clouds are sweeping o'er the sky, With a black and threat'ning eye Urchins, by the frozen rill, Wrap their mantles closer still : Yon poor man, with doublet old. Doth he shiver at the cold? Hath he not the nose of blue? Tell me, birdling, tell me true.

Strik'st thou not too bold a strain?

Spring's a maid of mirth and glee, Rosy wreaths and revelry-Hast thou woo'd some winged love To a nest in verdant grove? Sung to her of greenwood bower? Sunny skies that never lower : Lur'd her with thy promise fair, Of a lot that knows no care ? Prythee, bird, in coat of blue, Though a lover-tell her true.

Ask her if, when storms are long, She can sing a cheerful song-When the rude winds rock the tree If she'll closer cling to thee-Then the blasts that sweep the sky Unappall'd shall pass thee by : Though thy curtain'd chamber sho Siftings of untimely snow, Warm and glad thy heart shall be-Love shall make it Spring for thee. L. H. S.

From the North American.

Extract from the Journal of John Quincy Adams's Tour through Silesia. 'Sentiments of devotion, I have always found the first to take possession of the mind on ascending lofty mountains. At the summit of the Giant's Head, my first thought was turned to the Supreme Creator, who have existence to all that immensity of objects first thought was turned to the Supreme Creator, who gave existence to all that immensity of objects expanded before my view. The transition from this idea to that of my own relation, as an immortal soul, with the Author of Nature, was natural and immediate; from this to the recellenting of win the Author of Nature, was natural and infinediate; from this to the recollection of my native country, my parents and friends, there was but a single and a sudden step. On returning to the hut where we had lodged, I wrote the following lines in the book:

From lands beyond the vast Atlantic tide, Celestial Freedom's most belov'd abode, Panting, I climb'd the mountain's craggy side, And view'd the wond'rous works of Nature's God.

Where yonder summit, peering to the skies, Beholds the earth beneath it with disdain. O'er all the regions round I cast my eyes, And anxious sought my NATIVE HOME-in vain

As to that native home, which still enfolds Those youthful friendships to my soul so dear-Still you, my parents, in its bosom holds-My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear.

Then, in the rustling of the morning wind, Methought I heard a spirit whisper fair : Pilgrim, forbear-still upward raise thy mind; Look to the skies-thy NATIVE HOME is there.'

NON-RESISTANCE.

INFIDELITY-JACOBINISM-NO-GOVERN-MENT. Vincit Omnia Veritas.

straining and overcoming evil, not of surprise, to see and the time had fully come for Christ to appear the inferences drawn from the doctrine of non-resistance. It reminds one of the cry of slaveholders and mental moral principles, passed away, with its outward their apologists against the doctrine of immediate ab- penal code. Christ, whom we are to follow, lays down olition. 'Levelling,' 'no-government, civil, paren-tal or divine;' 'infidelity,' 'jacobinism,' 'anarchy,' doers; or rather, christians are not to act as God's 'bloodshed.' The same cry now raised by Joseph agents to execute his wrath, or punishments, on trans-Tracy and others against the doctrine, was raised gressors. His character is the same. The penal powagainst it by the Puritans when they murdered the er is still in his hands as before, and he assures us nocent Quakers, Wm. Robinson, Marmaduke Ste- that he shall execute vengeance in due time ; and he phenson and Mary Dyer, in Boston. The same cry tells us to leave all the work of punishing to him. As was raised against it when it was preached in Eng- for us, what are we to do? To return to no man evil land, as George Fox preached it; in Germany, when for evil, but good. We are to suffer and die ourselves, t was preached by the Anabaptists; in Rome, when rather than inflict suffering and death on others. The it was preached by the Apostles and early Christians; wicked will be punished, wrongs redressed, but not by and in Judea, when it was preached by Christ. The the same carnal means as under the Jewish dispensa-Jews said Christ was disorderly, a stirrer up of sedi- tion. Christ's kingdom is a spiritual kingdom, and its tion, a leveller, an enemy to all order and government, worship, its rewards and punishments, are spiritual. To because he called himself a King; and a blasphemer, this purer, spiritual kingdom, the Jewish code, with its because, they said, he spoke against our laws and this outward rites, and temporal, carnal rewards and punishholy place. So the Apostles were condemned as ene- ments, looked. And now that the substance has come, mies to Cæsar, as opposers to government, because the shadow has passed away. So that, supposing they preached the kingdom of God and proclaimed Christ to have forbidden all exercise of the avenging Christ to be King of kings. They were 'levellers,' power among his disciples, and to have taken the work 'jacobins,' infidels,' 'atheists,' according to the rep- of punishing evil-doers entirely into his own hands resentations of those who supported the death-dealing the character of Deity remains the same. He only kingdoms of this world. So now, in the estimation of uses different instrumentalities to accomplish his purmany, those who think the penal code of the Jewish poses. He may command a man, or a nation, to do a system is not binding on us, and who declare Christ thing at one time, and forbid him to do it at another. to be the Christian's only Judge, Lawgiver and King, to See the case of Abraham offering his son. whom they are to leave the work of punishing evildoers in his own time and way, are to be denounced of redressing our wrongs, of executing justice and of as advocating doctrines that lead to jacobinism, infi- punishing evil doers, to God; to resist not evil; pracdelity and anarchy.

I am reminded of the horrible consequences which

our puritan ancestors expected would flow from religious toleration as held by Roger Williams, Ann Hutchinson and the Quakers. Says one-

'Toleration would make a kingdom a chaos-a Toleration is the ground-work of the devilthe sure way to destroy all religion.'

Ipswich, says: 'My soul detests toleration of diverse religions. To authorize an untruth by toleration of state, is to build a sconce against heaven and batter God out of

opinion, that his own may be tolerated, though never so sound, will, for need, hang God's Bible on the devil's girdle. It is said man should have liberty of conscience. I am amazed at it!! So certain opinions were recognized as matters of by announcing to all that you deem it your duty to riminal jurisprudence, and were punished as crimes suffer and die yourself, rather than be accessory to against the state, by fines, imprisonment, whipping, branding, cropping, banishment, and sometimes by

kers and others, held that the gospel did not confer its governments, kingdoms and empires, and subon individuals or states primitive power to inflict physical pain and death on persons for errors of opinion -that such evils, however injurious to the peace and not arrested, will lead a part of its adherents to infiorder of the state, were not to be restrained by brute delity.' I would say to brother Tracy, and to all who force, but were to be left to the consciences of men oppose the doctrine of non-resistance, and the above and the retributions of Heaven. Such a doctrine, it was thought, 'would make a kingdom a chaos,' destroy all order and government and all religion, and law once said to the people—take heed to yourselves let loose on society all that is savage and ferocious.

all evil opinions, words and practices, however injurious to men, as individuals or communities, to be judged and punished by him in his own time and honestly the society may protest against the name, it way ;--while on our part, we are to love our enemies, return to no man evil for evil, but suffer and die ourselves rather than be, in any way, accessory to inflicting suffering and death on evil-doers. Now it is voring to fix the name of jacobin upon us. How do said that this entire non-resistance to all evil by brute you prove that the non-resistants are jacobins? Thus. violence will lead to infidelity, jacobinism, no-government and blood. Just as non-resistance to errors of opinion by violence, as our fathers said, would lead to the same results. But we have ceased to resist pernicious opinions by brute force-to control men's thoughts by penal enactments-to restrain hurtful and dangerous principles, and prevent their propagation, by inflicting physical pains and injuries on the body. We have a more potent way. The brute force of the state or nation is no longer arrayed against individual wickedness of opinion, but each one is left to his conscience and his God, and our only weapons of defence against corrupt and dangerous principles are, love and truth, persuasionspiritual weapons. All are left to embrace such opinions as they think right, being responsible only to God for thinking wrong. All as it should be. Where are that the non-resistants believe that human governgroundless, their predictions false; and we have in this case evidence that it is always safe to do right, however opposed to existing views and customs the right may be. So if it be in accordance with christianity that the work of punishing evil-doers be left entirely in the hands of God, and that we should restrain and conquer all who wish or do us or others wrong, by love, by self-suffering and death, then, in the end, no evil effects can follow to the world, if we

The Declaration of Sentiments and the Constitution say "We believe that the penal code of the old Covenant-An eye for an eye and a tooth for a toothhas been abrogated by Jesus Christ.' On this Joseph Tracy, of the N. Y. Observer, remarks- 'The assertion that Christ has abrogated the law referred to, has a very close LOGICAL connection with infidelity. It is not infidelity, but it is a doctrine which, if not arrested, will lead a part of its adherents into infidelity.' Just as 'close a logical connection with infidelity,' as the assertion that the statutes requiring Sabbath breakers, disobedient children, blasphemers, witches, idolaters, and enticers to idolatry, to be put to death, and that the statutes requiring the offering of bloody sacrifices, the passover, feasts and fasts, are abrogated by Jesus Christ. 'Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, life for life,' was the general rule given to the Jewish Judges to regulate their decisions in awarding penalties to transgressors. The Judges were to go by this rule—but sometimes. ters, and enticers to idolatry, to be put to death, and al role given to the Jewish Judges to regulate their decisions in awarding penalties to transgressors. The Judges were to go by this rule—but sometimes, individuals, acting as such, were to act upon it, as in the case of the murderer. Blood for blood transgressors to that power, or Assembly, which is legislation. The supreme power cannot take away from any man any part of his property without his own consent. The Prince or Senate can never have a power to take was the rule, and the nearest of kin was the avenger, to kill the man-slayer where and when he could find him, if he could reach him before he had entered the city of refuge. This was the basis of the Jewish penal code, by which penalties were to be adjudged. Now whatever this rule meant in the Jewish code, (and it probably referred not to the feeling of retaliation merely, but also to the practice,) that meaning is abolished by Christ. To the Jews it was given as a rule for determining the Jews it was given as a rule for determining the By JOHN LOCKE. amount of penalty due to certain offences. But Christ

awarding punishments under the express direction of Heaven. There were some things that were right for the Jews, and which were binding on them, which are not binding on us. The penal power over man is inherent in God only. Man has no inherent right to punish transpression. All rightful persons in your to awarding punishments under the express direction of punish transgression. All rightful power in man to punish evil doers must be derived from Heaven. Be- no other rights than the individuals of which it is com-

cause this power is bestowed on one man or nation, it is no reason that all men and nations have it. God, as the sovereign power, as Supreme Legislator and Ruler of the world, required them to inflict certain penalties on certain evil doers, as his agents, and It is a matter of sorrow, though, considering the them to do it by a certain rule—'eye for eye,' state of public opinion respecting the gospel way of re- &c. After that penal code had answered its end,

To leave the whole business of protecting our rights

tically, as well as in heart, to forgive instead of puni ing our enemies; practically to return to no man evil for evil; practically to submit to injuries without resistance; practically to acknowledge the divine authority of the Scriptures; practically and avowedly to receive Christ as our ONLY 'Lawgiver, Judge, and King,' and to profess it to be our duty and privilege to leave all the wrongs our fellow men do us to him, to be set-Another, N. E. Ward, the first minister of New tled in his own time and way; and practically not even to threaten when we suffer, but, as Christ and Stephen did, commit ourselves to him that judgeth righteously-lead to infidelity!! It must be a strange kind of infidelity that leads to such a close union with his chair. He that is willing to tolerate an unsound Christ-that gives us his spirit, arms us with his mind, and fills us with all the fulness of Christ. A new and strange way to make infidels, to begin by making the gospel the only law of life and salvationmaking others suffer and-die by being crucified with Christ; and ends by removing all the magistrates, Roger Williams, John Wheelwright, the Qua. rulers and princes of this world-by abolishing all jecting all mankind to the King of kings. Yet Joseph Tracy assures us, the doctrine of non-resistance, ' is what we intend to do as touching this doctrine and these Christianity leaves the penal power over this world conclusions from it-for if this doctrine or these conclun the hands of Him to whom it of right belongs. It sions be of men, they will come to nought: but if they leaves vengeance, the work of punishing evil-doers, to be of God, ye cannot overthrow them-lest haply ye

God; commits the defence of our rights, the execution of justice, the redress of our wrongs, to Him—leaving Tracy,—listen to it. JACOBINISM!! This cry is raised against the nonresistants by Joseph Tracy. 'However earnestly and belongs to them.' Is there no way to throw off the odious name? Let us see, friend Tracy. It may be that you have calculated without your host in endea-They(the non-resistants) suppose it (civil government) to be wholly the creation of man, and that it neither has nor can have, any authority except what men have conferred upon it. Of course, they infer, the government, the magistrate, cannot, of right, do any thing which the individuals who established the government might not do in their private capacity : & as individuals may not, on their own authority, control each other's conduct by force, so they cannot authorize government to do it. This doctrine concerning the origin of civil authority-of the right of a nation to govern its individual members-is the very foundation doctrine of jacobinism. So be it. Who then are the ia cobins-the anarchists, -the atheists, the bloodthirsty demons of revolution? Let us see.

The charge of jacobinism rests on the supposition ments do derive their penal men, their constituents. In Mr. Tracy's estimation all are jacobins, who hold that civil government derives its power, its penal power, (for this is the only item which, as non-resistants, we would take away from human government,) from the people-from the individuals composing the state or nation which forms the government. Let the charge stand. It is made by Joseph Tracy, editor of the New York Observer. He says, the name of jacobin, (a name that no one pre tends to define, but which implies every thing that is adopt this principle and act upon it now.

(INFIDELITY!!' (INFIDELITY!!' Where? How?) all who hold that civil government originates wholly with man, and that it derives its penal power wholly from its human constituents. 'The name belongs to them, however earnestly they may protest against it. To whom then does it belong? To the non-resistants? Or to all resistants? To all avengers, or to nonavengers?

The generally admitted theory of civil governments is, that rulers derive their penal powers wholly from the people, and that they are responsible to the people for the exercise of these powers.

Proof. 'No one can be put out of his estate and subjected to the political power of another without his

amount of penalty due to certain offences. But Christ says, 'Resist not evil,' and whatever it means, it means the opposite of the eye-for-eye principle. It is not merely the retaliatory, vindictive feeling, that Christ prohibits here—but the practical retaliation at which he mainly aims. I know that it is asserted, that Christ aims here at the false interpretations put on the rule of awarding penalties, by the Jews; but there is no proof of this. On the contrary, the connection and the circumstances in which the explanation is given, would lead to suppose that Christ alludes to the rule as laid down in the Mosaic code.

It is said, it presupposes that God is mutable, and that there is no fixed rule of with the Jews pose that Christ abolished the rule on which the Jewsish penal code was administered. The rule is not a moral precept, like 'thou shalt not kill,' 'thou shalt not steal,' but simply a guide to regulate men in awarding punishments under the express direction of Heaven. There were some things that were right for the rule of were tight were tight to the rule of the rule is not receive penalties for crimes and misdemental power.' The temporal magistrate is empower of making laws, and of enforcing obedience to them when made, by exercising, upon their non-observance, severities adequate to the evil. The lawfulness, therefore, of punishing such criminals is founded upon this principle—that the law by nich they suffer as mande by their own consent.' This right, therefore, (the right of the temporal magistrate is enforcing obedience to them when made, by exercising, upon their non-observance, severities adequate to the evil. The lawfulness, therefore, of punishing such criminals is founded upon this principle—that the law by nich they suffer own consent.' This right, therefore, (the right of the temporal magistrate is cific coercive penalties for such transferred from individuals.—who, in filter coercive penalties for such transferred from individuals to the soverity of the consent of filter coercive penalt 'In a state of society this right (the right of inflict-

'To secure these rights (life, liberty, &c.) govern ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.'—Declaration of Independence

'All power residing originally in the people and be-ing derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.'—Consti-

All government, of right, originates from the peond is founded in compact only. - Constitution of

'The will of the people, the supreme law of the land.'- Van Buren's message to Congress.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI .- Common Proverb. The doctrine that 'human government is wholly the eation of man, and that it neither has nor can have any authority, except what men have conferred upon it.' is thus laid down in our Declaration of Indepenof the States of this Union, and tacitly in them all.

Who are the jacobins? According to Joseph Tracy, John Locke, Wm. Blackstone, Thomas Brown, Francis Wayland, George Washington, John Hancock, largest cities on the banks of the Niger, Africa muel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Martin Van Buren, -all who signed the Declaration of Independenceall who framed the Constitutions of our different

the people, who put it into his hands; that the people are to tell the magistrate what crimes and civil ofre to tell the magistrate what crimes and civil offences to punish, and what penalties to inflict for each
particular offence. The correctness of this theory is
not now the question. Is it the prevalent theory of
professedly civilized and christian nations? The nonConvince a Tennessean we feel proud, is uncompromising, immovable decision. He adds:
Convince a Tennessean that any given line of conprofessedly civilized and christian nations? The non-resistants find that it is. They take the fact as they find it, and they do infer, as Mr. Tracy says, that a government thus orignating with men—a magistrate one illustration given of their character, is the early a government thus originating with men—a magistrate who thus derives his penal power solely from his constituents, and accountable at all times to them for the exercise of this power as a magistrate—'cannor of kight to any thing which the interpretation of their origins at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, drunkteries, deadfalls, doggeries,' &c. &c., come in for a pacity.' This is a legitimate, the logical inference from all our state Constitutions and from our Declarities of Hadonenders (All government origins to the Tennessee and the rights at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, drunkteries, deadfalls, doggeries,' &c. &c., come in for a number of Tennessee editors, in favor of their 'lives, their fortunes and sacred honor, to defend their rights at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, drunkteries, deadfalls, doggeries,' &c. &c., come in for a number of Tennessee editors, in favor of their character, is the early pledge of the Tennessee and sacred honor, to defend their rights at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling catablishments, drunkteries, deadfalls, doggeries,' &c. &c., come in for a number of Tennessee editors, in favor of their character, is the early pledge of the Tennessee and other, of their character, is the early pledge of the Tennessee and their fortunes and sacred honor, to defend their rights at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, drunkteries, deadfalls, doggeries,' &c. &c., come in for a number of Tennessee editors, in favor of their 'lives, their fill the pledge of the Tennessee and their fortunes and sacred honor, to defend their rights at all hazards.' The act of the legislature 'abolishing and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, and the bowie knife, 'tippling establishments, and the b ation of Independence. 'All government originates ments, the editor says: ation of Independence. 'All government originates' from the people and is founded in consent.' 'All power, (the legislative, judicial and executive power of government) is inherent in the people.'

and protector of virtue, morals and good government. Still, however, the glorious work is not entirely comof government) is inherent in the people.'

What is meant by the people? Six hundred thou-

ings, united together, and acting together, the at- legislation.' certain object and guided by certain rules in the at- legislation.' Now this is just what we like. A 'noble disregard of Now this is just what we like. A 'noble disregard of Now this is just what we like. A 'noble disregard of Now this is just what we like. tainment of it—constitute the people, the state, the nation or kingdom. Government, as usually understood, is merely the instrument by which the people or state seek to attain the object for which they are united. May fifteen or fifty millions, moving and acting together, as one body, do that which christianity forbids any individual member of that body to do. ty forbids any individual member of that body to do, acting in his private capacity? May ten men, or ten millions, agreeing to act together, do that which it would be sin for any one of them to do acting by him- lowing : self? Suppose that, acting as an individual, it would and do to them the very things which had been sins in ual was shot and instantly killed. The Chronicle, it any thing from which he is restrained by a conviction that it would be a sin in him to do it alone, he has on-

derous propensities of his nature. Thus it is, that men, moving in bodies, and calling withess the system of American shavery and the do-mestic slave-trade. Witness the treatment of this na-tion towards the Seminoles and Cherokees. Men, pro-fessing to be ministers of Christ and Christians, habit-The editor of the Times says that 'free negroes have ually engage in the grossest wickedness, in theft, in plunder and murder—in- acts which are considered right and proper merely because the whole community or state commit or sanction them, but which, if they had done them as individuals, unauthorized by the Southern friends reverse the order of things, in putting state, would stamp any one of the community as a savage, a murderer, a pirate. avage, a murderer, a pirate.

Is there a man on earth such a savage, such a brute, ho would separate husbands and wives-tear chilren from the arms of their mother-buy and sell men the market—claim a right to hold and use man, the steed to a stand in front of Gov. Chittenden's dwelli mage of God, as a brute, a chattel, acting by himself tean you inform me whether his honor the Governor of Vermont resides here? Vermont resides here? He does, was the response of the man, still wendalone, for mere gain. Yet these things are done nabit-ually by those who profess to be civilized and christianized—inoving in a body and called a state. Is there a man in all this land of whips and chains, who, acting alone, would dare to sanction the code of slave-laws—dare to compel men and women to herd together in a state of concubinage like brutes—dare to made his way up to the door and gave the pannel several heavily tops with the butt of his whip—for, be it assume this character, and think it all right and hondorable and christian. Yea, professed ministers and christians, habitually do those very deeds, as members of the state or nation, which they themselves brand as theft, robbery, murder, piracy,—as villainous, infamous, savage, brutal, ferocious, heaven-daring—when done by individuals, acting in their unassociated capacity.

When any slave shall be convicted of petit treason, THE BLINDNESS OF THE MULTITUDE. - If tyranny had r marder, or wilful burning of dwelling houses, the only its direct partisans on its Justices may give judgment against such slave, to have maintain itself; the astonishing thing, and which the right hand cut off; to be hanged; the head severed from the body; the body divided into quarters; and the head ard quarters set up in the most public places of the county think deeper than a fact; and when an oppressor has where such act was committed. Who so savage, that, activities the second of the county think deeper than a fact; and when an oppressor has where such act was committed. ing singly and unassociated, could pass such a law and ten to justify, not exactly the tyrant, but the demark out such a course of conduct towards a brother? Yet many thousands, associated together, and calling the course of this servility; there is also in man a certain desire of finding destances.

posed, only just so far as the individual, voluntarily conduct towards those whom their common Father and for an equivalent, has conceded to it some of the rights of which he was originally possessed.' (Communities are composed of individuals, and com have, in respect to each other, no other rights than those of the individuals composing them — Wayland's Elements of Moral Science.

Commanded them to love, forgive and bless! A man who assents to such a law and acts upon it, is no less a savage murderer, whether he assents and acts alone, dividuals composing them — Wayland's Elements of Moral Science. [CONCLUDED NEXT WREK.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PHILANTHROPISTS

The advertiser is the owner of a small southern plantation, with 30 likely negroes, and being convinced that slavery is not only a great evil, but a great sin, he will sell the negroes at one half their value, say \$10,000 for the whole lot—that is, if the persons buying them will emancipate them. He will be in the city about the 1st of June, and previous to that time any letters addressed to him and left with the editors of the Despatch, will then meet with prompt attention. Postage must be paid in all cases.—New York Morning Despatch.

The appearance of such like advertisements as this

The appearance of such like advertisements as this in our city papers is a sign of Spring, when the slave-holders begin to throng the northern thoroughfares by way of preparation for dissolving the Union. This advertiser must have a marvellous conscience, to publish in the newspapers his willingness to leave off ation of man, and that it neither has nor can have authority, except what men have conferred upon is thus laid down in our Declaration of Independence, expressly recognized in the Constitutions of 19 after they were found out.—Emancipator.

> THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY at Falmouth, Jamaica, has resolved to form a mi

Messrs. Rice and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the conductors of the above paper, are careful not to men-tion that the charches who have undertaken this misall who framed the Constitutions of our different States. In fact he makes us out a NATION of jacobins; for, as a nation, we have declared that 'civil government is wholly the creation of man, and that it neither has, nor can have, any authority except what men have conferred upon it.' 'This doctrine, says Joseph Tracy, is the foundation doctrine of jacobin-ism;' and of all who embrace it, he says—'however earnestly they protest against the name, it belongs to them.' Spare them of them, brother Tracy—if they deserve it. But remember your old song about hard names, abusive epithets, &c. song about hard names, abusive epithets, &c.

This, then, is the theory of the United States, of England, of France, and of the Germanic States, respecting the origin of the penal power in civil government; that the magistrate receives the power from the people, and is responsible to them for the use of it; that he is to use it only according to the will of the procedure might not be beneficial among them the people, who mit it into his hands that the will of the people, who mit it into his hands that the will of the people, who mit it into his hands the them for the will of the people.

'Go AHEAD, CROCKETT!' The Western Pioneer, Nash-

What is meant by the people? Six hundred thou-sand, fifteen millions, or any number of human be-ings, united together, and acting together, to attain a gives the Voice of Mississippi in favor of 'moral

OUTRAGES IN MOBILE. From one of our exchange papers, we extract the fol-

'There must be a fearful state of disorder in Mobile, self? Suppose that, acting as an individual, it would be a sin for me to seize my neighbor, drag him to prison, lock him up, or compel him to labor three years, and appropriate the avails of his industry to myself, except what is necessary to keep him in a good working condition—because he stole my horse. A man owes me 1000 dollars, and will not pay. It would be a sin for me with armis. It seize as much of his the evening of which, one of a party who was celebrabe a sin for me, vi et armis, to seize as much of his property as would cancel the debt, or to seize his person and lock it up in jail 30 days. Suppose it would be a sin for me, as an individual, to strike a man who has struck me, or threatens to strike me. But I get fif. teen or twenty millions to act with me. We band together and call ourselves the people—the society—the state—or nation. Now may we, all moving together, as a state or nation, come down upon those individuals was on the evening of the 27th, when another individme to have done to them, before I united with the fif-teen millions? If so, then, when a man wishes to do that the first from which he is restrained by a conviction of the conclusion that the time has arrived when it has become necessary to assume extra legal powers, ly to get certain other individuals to unite with him sical strength and character, sufficient to bear down all is to get certain other individuals to unite with him opposition, and enforce perfect obedience to the laws, and call themselves a state or nation, and then moving with the rest, as a state, he may give unbounded indulgence to the most ferocious and murking. This a fearful crisis which requires such a remove the state of the sta edv.

Thus it is, that men, moving in bodies, and calling themselves the people, the Social Compact, the State, or Nation, or Commonwealth, evade all the solemn ment for the sale, at public auction, of Elijah Bradley, or Nation, or Commonwealth, evade an the solemn of the sale, at public auction, or Enjan Braney, obligations imposed on them by the Deity as individ- a free man of color, who, contrary to the act of 1831, had remained in the state longer than ten days. The bery, murder, piracy,—crimes which few of them, were it not that they were members of the State, and were it not that they were members of the State, and the remained in the state; and no free negro or free mulatto belonging to any other State, district or contrary to the act of 1831, had remained in the state longer than ten days. The were it not that they were members of the State, and were it not that the crimes are legalized, and perpetrated by the State, would have sufficient turpitude for the space of fifty successive days, whether such free and ferocity to commit. Witness the treatment of our Puritan ancestors towards the Quakers, the plundered Indians and the reputed witches. Witness the state, I take the penalty of five dollars for each and every week such person coming into, shall hereafter remain in this state. It seems that Bradley had remained in the State eleven weeks, and his fine consequently African slave-trade, by professedly christian nations, the State eleven weeks, and his fine consequent Witness the system of American slavery and the do. amounted to \$550. Being unable to pay it, he was ad

enacted in 1831, two years before

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. 'Hollo, you man with the pail and frock,' said a British officer, as he brought his fiery

together in a state of concubrange like brutes—dare to assume the character of a slave-breeder, a slave-driver, or a slave-trader? Not one. But, united together, and acting and moving together, and calling themselves a State or Nation, millions habitually do these things—assume this character, and think it all right and honselves and christian. Year professed munisters and lead of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that

themselves a state, and professing to be christians, de-liberately passed this law, as a rule to regulate their of living in peace with it. — Madame de Stael.

INFLUENCE OF ABOLITIONISTS.—Abolition always said, that their movements, so far fr insurrectionary, have had a strong teadency down the spirit of insurrection among slaves informed by a gentleman of unquestionable that one of the highest judicial officers of th himself a slaveholder, has lately expressed opinion. The agitation, he said tended to rest insurrectionary spirit. The sturrectionary spirit. The slaves had beard it for the slaves had beard it had the was on foot in their favor, and they we in hope it might be successful. But if ao again it would drive them to y Who can doubt it !—Philan.

· Too Good to KEEP.'-A number of gentle embers of Congress were sitting at table in parding houses of the District of Columbia scussing points of ecclesiastical historian asked another who was the fath old lady who kept the boarding house part of the story, and being somewhat that she was asked who was the father of mulatto boy, (a slave,) of some 16 years. aiting upon the table and whose n ad replied, 'Gov. M_ aughter was the consequence of this une swer.—Montrose Spectator.

NEW DEVELOPEMENT OF CLERICAL POWER. informed that the pastor of the Duar Church, has virtually forbidden his m any prayer meetings without something like from the board! A few abolition bretheen Church have, for some weeks past, bassembling, occasionally, to pray from an announcement made recent seems if they continue such meeting ble to an arrest and trial for holdineetings. What next?—Wotchman

Let the aristocrats in the Church push forward is acrilegious work of lording it over the heritage of 6. little more strenuously, and those brethen who iberty will get their eyes fully open - I ale the

'TIMES CHANGE, AND WE CHANGE WITH THER, - BE whatever, in any measure, throws a woman in attitude of a combatant, either for herself or of whatever binds her in a party conflict—whate liges her in any way to exert coercive in throws her out of her appropriate sphere.

hrows her out of her appropriate sphere. Mis Beecher on the Slavery Question, page 102.

'In the present aspect of affairs among us, who every thing seems so tending to disunion and disurcion, it surely has become the duty of every leman, instantly to relinquish the attitude of a patience every matter of clashing interest, and to assume a office of a mediator, and an advocate of peace. A Ladies' Colonization Society has recently rganized in this place, of which the p

thoress from whose work the above of taken is the devoted secretary. Our begin to understand the high value of wo nan's influence .- Philanthropi AFFRAY EDITORIAL. A pistolling match came of APFRAY EDITORIAL. A pissoning match cane of the streets of Shelbyville, Tenn., between W So Haynes, of the Shelbyville Star, and E. J. King, of Murfreesborough Telegraph. Both paries were wee ed—Mr. King, slightly, in the left arm, below the

bow; and Haynes, very severely in the jaw and appart of one side of the face, the ball having enters the jaw and glanced upwards. The Ladies of the Lynn Anti-Slavery Society he come to the conclusion to hold an Anti-Sarey Fa next winter, and have already commenced operand preparatory to that occasion. They have work abundance, binding shoes, &c for any who may close or give them a helping house. give them a helping hand, and especially reques ne members to be punctual in their altendance.—

EFFECTS. A Kentucky slaveholder, who had ane ed the discussion between Messrs. Blanchard and fr ley, said the other day on board of a stamboat, to leder in the former gentleman's church—'tell M Blanchard that he may congratulate himself on have onverted at least one slaveholder '-meaning his -Philanthropist.

FRACAS AT LITTLE ROCK. A gambler named To s P. Tuttle was shot in the street in Lule Rock, in the 11th ult. by a William T. Holltre. The p and quarrelled previously about some cheating aro Bank. Tuttle is since dead, and Holltre

REMOVAL. JAMES G. BARBADOES, res fully informs his friends and the public gene that he has removed from Etm street, and has is a neat and commodious Shop, No. 62 Court ad-mont streets, opposite the head of Brattle street, we have fitted in with a good sample of software. e has fitted up with a good supply of soft water wash after the use of a sharp Razor.

Hair cut in superior style at the low price of 121-cents; Curling 12 1-12 cents. Customers will be furnished with private Mugs as Brushes and Soap at 50 cents per year.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING ROOM.

J. G. B. also informs the ladies and children that is a neat and convenient room, entrance on Co . No. 62, separate from his shop, fitted up in go tyle, expressly for their accommodation for cutting decurring their hair.

Price for cutting misses and children's hair. 21-

ents; Ladies hair, 25 cents. To give children's proper growth, it should be cut by a skilful his articular attention will be paid to it by myself, at

ow price of 12 1-2 cents.

No lady will risk spoiling her children's hairfur nere trifle; and as my style of hair cutting is not second to any one in this city, I trust that the lafts. will give me liberal patronage

COMBS, FANCY GOODS AND PERFUME A. S. JORDAN, wholesale and retail store, sighthe original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk street, doors from Washington street, would invite atteit to more than two hundred different patterns of wind and plain Combs, of the latest and most fashion sizes, among which are the Victoria Comb of 40 different patterns, including the new star or lace patterns, including the new star or lace patterns, the capacity of the descent patterns. that cannot be imitated in horn, highly mental-Crescent Combs. of original and bes patterns—wrought and plain back Combs—lo or twist Combs—do do puff or tuck Combs—do and neck Combs—do do round Combs—Shell, Horn and Wood dressing and pocket Comb—To are a consequing the combanion of the comban hell Hair Bands-Pearl do do Horn and Metallic Combs of every description-fi

lvory Combs.

Also, a large assortment of Fancy Goods and Prumery—Toolet Soaps and Brushes. Purchasen with it for their interest to call before purchasing estimates. Combs made to order and repaired. Highe

2m. April 19. GENTLEMEN'S REFECTORY AND SOCIAL RESORT.

rice paid for Shell.

No 5, Wilson's Lane, near State Street. The undersigned informs the public, that he has ken the above establishment, formerly kept by h WELL Goss, and that he keeps on hand a constant s REFRESHMENTS

REFRESHMENTS
all sorts during their season. Everything furnish
in his establishment is the product of rage Lass.
He keeps no kind of intexicating liquor. A shared
the public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. BURLEY. WANTED,

In a family in Concord, Mass, an intelligent trusty colored girl, 14 or 15 years old, to do house Any one who can come well recommended, the point want is disposed to bring up and give every reable advantage. For further information, apply a other of the Tile. ice of the Liberator. MALCOM'S TRAVELS.

MALCOM'S TRAVELS.

COULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have in press.

will publish about the first of March, Malcom's Tela in Burmah, Hindostan, Malaya, Siam and Clist, vol. 8 vo. and 2 vols. 12 mo.—with a superb organisms.

South-eastern Asia—five steel plate engravings and sile.

100 wood easts. 100 wood cuts. FREE LABOR MOLASSES.

FREE LABOR MOLASSES.
FREE LABOR MOLASSES from the Sandwist slands, of superior quality, for sale by,
BISHOP & WITHINGTON.

Corner of Sale March 15. 4tis.

REPORT OF THE HOLDEN SLAVE CASE. Trial at the January term of the court of Completes, for the County of Worcester, A. D. I. Published by the Board of Directors of the H. Anti-Slavery Society. An interesting pamphete pages. For sale at 25, Cornhill. Price 12 1.2 ct.

MISS MARTINEAU ON ABOLITION. UST published, and for sale at 25, Corshill, Marlyt of the United States, by Harriet Marlineau; conta-totices of the prominent Abolitionists in this conta-Notices of the prominent Abolitionists in this Carrison, Miss Grinke. May, Tappan, Amos Bress, Chapman, Lovejoy, Adams, &c. Price 25 cents.

CHARLES WISE'S FREE LABOR DRY GOODS STORE, No. 50 North Fifth st. one door above Arch st. h

delphia.
Orders from a distance punctually attended to.
Sept. 28.

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WM. L REFUC . . A The follow cinnati mer ed to the Sor Cincinnati

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